

Women's Lib calls for free abortion on demand

by Francoise-Joelle Roux

At a meeting held Monday at St-Etienne college on Boyer street, the Women's Liberation Front reaffirmed its position towards its year-old campaign for free abortion on demand.

The meeting was attended by approximately a hundred women who had earlier that evening marched down St. Denis in protest, carrying placards proclaiming "C'est nous qui faisons le travail: à nous de décider nos conditions de travail." Marchers also shouted, "Trudeau au boucher!" and "L'avortement, c'est notre droit!"

Stella Guy-Vallée, social counsellor at the "Ligue de Planification familiale", stated at the meeting that although the law allowing abortion when the mother's life and health are in danger was accepted with the Omnibus Bill of August 1969, there has not been any change in the situation because the law permits free interpretation and arbitrary decision.

She then explained that any woman who wants to have an abortion must first present her case to a doctor. He then brings it to a therapeutical committee which is itself composed of three doctors from the same hospital.

"This leaves absolute power to the government which licenses selected hospitals; these then have the right to form their therapeutical committees with the doctors they judge willing to commit themselves to a definite negative position towards abortion."

She changed that cases are often not even brought up to the therapeutical committee: "Any negative answer is final."

She redefined the social position of the woman who in having an abortion without being allowed to by the therapeutical committee falls under the criminal code and can be sent to jail for two years: "the same thing applies to doctors that practice it illegally."

Miss Guy-Vallée explained that there are presently fourteen hospitals that have been licensed and which have therapeutical committees: nine of them are English, only one is French and "the remaining three are lost somewhere in the province."

She stated that of a hundred and eighty-one abortions last year, only one was performed in a French-Canadian hospital. And that, in 1966, two thousand women died and another 45,482 were hospitalized as a result of "butcher" operations. Statistics indicate that 4,375 illegal abortions have been performed since January of this year.

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SC report calls for full scale investigation

This week the Report of the Task Force on the Future Operations of the Students' Society was made public, recommending a full-scale investigation of spending and an analysis of planning and priorities for the future.

Commissioned by Council in January, the Task Force consists of David Chenoweth BA6, Rick Heybroek LL B1, John Geffken BA 4 and Mike Voticky BA 4. The report includes recommendations on The Daily, Radio McGill, the Debating Union, the Undergraduate Societies, the Cafeteria, building security and the Students' Society's operations.

Concerning The Daily, the Task Force would like to see an increase in advertising, thereby

allowing larger-format papers which would reduce its deficit spending. It also recommended cutting the costs of affiliation with the Canadian University Press.

The main criticism with Radio McGill is the \$76,000 grant

by Evelyn Schusheim

the Students' Society will have to pay the organization when it receives its FM license. This grant was promised three years ago, but no money was set aside from past budgets to pay it. Therefore it will be difficult for the Students' Society to honour this grant.

The Debating Union was singled out from other student organizations as suffering greatly from a decrease in its budget. Unless the budget is increased next year, debating trips will have to be eliminated. The Union feels that the speakers program is especially valuable and should be expanded in the future.

The security of the Union Building was exposed as being inadequate.

Nearly all locks can be picked with "utensils other than keys" and a "certain common item" can open the main doors to the Union. The report points out that \$2,500 was budgeted for security this year, much of which went to changing the locks in the building.

Although the cafeteria has caused much dissatisfaction, the Task Force pointed out that Mai-

Pomerantz ignores petty politics

Who is Richard Pomerantz?

Last year the McGill Daily awarded him the "Howard Hughes Award", in reference to his work at the head of the MSEA.

Today the 22 year old Major in Industrial Relations holds the highest office in the Students' Society, after coasting to a landslide victory in last week's elections.

The soft spoken Pomerantz has always managed to avoid the limelight, and dismisses petty politics as an "ego trip". "I will try to ignore all the politicking, and concentrate on the issues that students are really interested in, such as strong job action and community involvement," explained Pomerantz.

The new Students' Society President has had considerable experience in both of those fields.

In 1968, while in his third year at McGill, and working as an assistant to the Director of the Placement Service, Pomerantz founded the McGill Students Entrepreneurial Association, after observing the success of a similar organization at Harvard. The stated intention of the MSEA was to provide part time jobs for students.

Pomerantz blames many of the controversies that the MSEA has been involved in on his own character, which he feels is "rather polarizing."

"I am the type of fellow that prefers to push and pull rather than be pulled around."

He feels that the MSEA did a fine job during its first two years but that a "personal approach" is lacking nowadays, and as a result the association has lost much of its effectiveness.

Pomerantz has been dissociated from the MSEA for over six months.

He points with pride to his ac-

by Nigel Gibson

tive community involvement, in particular his work in a YMCA-sponsored anti-poverty program where he acts as a basketball instructor for elementary-level school children, an activity he terms "the most enjoyable

and satisfying thing I have ever done."

Pomerantz feels that students nowadays are too "detached" from the problems around them, and hopes that he will be able to do something about this.

Pomerantz has his work cut out for him as students look to him to improve the pressing financial problems of the Students' Society, and for more opportunity for summer and part time employment.

Oil found off S. Vietnam coast

WASHINGTON (CPS-CUP) One important aspect of the "Vietnamization" plan for Indochina has received little attention: the Americanization of Southeast Asia's rich offshore oil beds.

In December, 1970, the Thieu-Ky regime gave the official go-ahead for negotiating offshore leasing arrangements between South Vietnam and 21 contending petroleum companies, mostly American.

Extensive American petroleum exploration in Indochina and South Vietnam has been conducted for more than two years.

The 18 offshore South Vietnamese concessions are in the gulf of Thailand and the Southeast offshore region adjacent to the penal colony of Con Son.

Saigon will offer the concessions on a "best offer basis," allowing great flexibility on the part of contending petroleum companies.

The importance of oil in the entire Southeast Asian continental shelf stems from predictions that within the next ten years the industrial world will consume as much petroleum as was produced in the entire previous history of oil use.

A US oil expert with 15 years' experience in Southeast Asia has said that in five years "the offshore oil fields of Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, South Vietnam and Indonesia will be ready to produce more than is now produced in the whole western world".

In addition to the offshore area, prospecting has also occurred in the rich Mekong Delta on the allu-

vial plains of Thailand. Potential petroleum deposits have been detected along the entire continental shelf connecting Japan, Indochina, Indonesia and Australia.

A report by World Oil in August predicts "a daily average crude production of 400 million barrels by 1975 from this area." That would be 146 billion barrels a year, or nearly three-fourths of the entire production of petroleum in the world to date.

America has a long-standing interest in the natural resources of Southeast Asia.

In 1965, Henry Cabot Lodge, then US Ambassador to South Vietnam stated: "He who holds or has the influence in Vietnam can affect the future of the Philippines and Formosa to the east, Thailand and Burma with their huge rice supplies to the West and Malaysia and Indonesia with their rubber, oil, tin to the south."

The recent military activity escalations into Cambodia and Laos coincided with the actual determination of petroleum deposits in Indochina. Agence France-Presse reported Feb. 7 that "The very recent discovery of important oil deposits in Thailand and South Vietnam explains in great part, according to sources in Moscow, the resurgence of military activities in Indochina, particularly the recent events in Laos."

"One cannot know precisely when the existence of the deposits became known to the Americans, but ac-

(Continued on page 12)



John Geffken
"lack of concern"

sonneuve Vending guarantees \$16,500 per year to the Students' Society, which they conclude is more than any other caterer would give. They also question the feasibility of having a cafeteria in the future, claiming the expense may be greater than the society can afford. "A decision must be made as to whether the service is essential, merely desirable, or a luxury we can no longer afford."

"The relationship and responsibilities of the Students' Society to the Undergraduate Societies must be examined" recommends the report. The Task Force alleges that the ASUS operates in a slightly less than legal manner. It suggests that "in the absence of approved audit and financial statements... the Society disclaim any connection with the undergraduate societies and ask McGill to transfer the funds collected for them to the societies direct."

The Task Force came down hardest on the operations of the Students' Society itself. It labled the record-keeping system as "inadequate, inaccessible and highly confused." They list many examples of cases where impor-

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McGill in Quebec: a review

The average English-language student at McGill has never had much of a political consciousness, especially if the dicta of such old radicals as Stanley Gray are to be taken at face value. Back in the "good old days", between 1965 and 1969, the bulk of those that could be considered to any degree "left" worried about such things as freedom of speech for The Daily, or parity for students on departmental committees, or American imperialism in Indochina.

But when those who were of the school that "political consciousness begins at home" mentioned Quebec, they for the most part found themselves butting their heads against a brick wall of unconcern, if not outright hostility. In 1969 Mark Wilson, who (with outgoing editor Starowicz) had dared to print a special, "illegal" issue of the Daily in April to cover the "McGill Français" march and who had begun to play up a radical independentist group of former McGill students who had "gone out into Quebec", was axed as Editor by Students' Council.

The group, the Committee for a Socialist Independent Quebec, contained among its founding members fired political scientist Stanley Gray, former McGill Students' Society Vice-President Ian Hyman, and David Ticoll, all of whom had decided that McGill students were "no longer worth saving." Nothing more was heard of any of them, except for Gray, who was arrested under the War Measures Act.

Budging the bastion

Thus, with the firing of Wilson, ostensibly for not being a student, actually for making the goals of The Daily those of the CSIQ, the great "radical period" of McGill ended. The university which during that period had been to a degree forced to budge from its position as "the bastion of the English language in Quebec" very gradually began to fall back on its original stand. After all, if students no longer cared about McGill's role in Quebec, why should Stanley Frost or Robert Shaw or the Board of Governors?

McGill students had been badly frightened by the "McGill Français" movement, which threatened their privileged position in Quebec. They had also been turned off by the Sir George Williams "computer party" of February, 1969, which had seen \$2-million in expensive equipment go up in smoke and 70-odd idealistic students hauled away in paddy wagons.

Furthermore, in 1968-9, the "liberals" and "moderates" among student leaders, having obtained such tokens as student representation on Senate, broke with the "radicals." For a year they inveighed against the "radical clique" which was dominating them and stifling dissent. The students believed them and voted in Julius Grey as President of the Students' Society.

A new crisis breaks

For a year McGill marked time. For most McGill students, unless they happened to be Québécois or engaged in research, Quebec did not exist. L'Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec, which McGill had joined after much debate and baring of fangs among factions on Council in 1966, went bankrupt, and the Students' Society lost \$5,000 in the process. And those students who considered themselves "progressive" played little going-nowhere games on the Moratorium Committee. The ideological atmosphere was sterile.

In September, 1970, when student political (or for that matter, any) consciousness at McGill had reached its nadir, a new crisis broke, one which quite definitely linked McGill and Quebec, and one which had deep historical roots going back to the founding of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning 150 years ago. The crisis, of course, was one of finances.

For years McGill, financed and endowed by an Anglo-Saxon and Scots business elite, had turned out a steady stream of graduates in the professions and the sciences that propped up that elite in its domination of the Quebec economy. But gradually, as the Dominion of Canada evolved into the American Empire of Canada Ltd., the number of native capitalists diminished.

Duplessis and Lesage

At the same time, the content of the University's activities was increasingly Americanized, as McGill sought status as a peer of the great "international" universities of the United States. But without the hundred million dollars in grants which such institutions as MIT and Columbia get for military and CIA research alone, McGill was living beyond its means.

By the 1950's the stratum of native capitalist backers had almost disappeared while student enrollment was increasing by leaps and bounds. McGill needed money on a scale only the Quebec taxpayer could supply.

The Duplessis régime being implacably anti-education, McGill was kept afloat by and under the thumb of John W. McConnell, owner of the Montreal Star, who with several other native capitalists also played footsie with Duplessis to maintain a steady flow of cheap Quebec newsprint.

In 1960 the Quiet Revolution began with the election of the Lesage Liberals, and government subsidization of universities began on a large scale. Soon more than 50 percent of McGill's operating expenses were paid by the Quebec taxpayer.

Rattrapage and neglect

However, even through by 1970 Quebec's English universities received 34 per cent of the total government grant, and even though McGill, with \$25.2-million, was get-

ting 73 percent of that allocation, a \$6-million deficit was projected. And yet the 1970 grant was a 12.3 percent increase over that of the previous year.

While this financial crisis was the most serious since 1960, it was not the first. In fact, student protest was born at McGill in 1964, with a sit-in to oppose a fee hike by asking the Board of Governors to put pressure on Quebec for more money.

by Arnold Bennett

In later years there were frequent cries of protest from McGill and from the Anglophone community at the "unfairness" of the policy of "rattrapage", as the Université de Montréal went through a period of rapid expansion, while McGill was "neglected."

And while the English were complaining that McGill was being screwed by the government, many Québécois expressed dissatisfaction that the university, which they saw as serving only the English elite, was being supported with their money.

An international university

On the one hand, Quebec nationalists demanded that McGill start serving the people of Quebec by becoming a French-language institution. One of the demands of the "McGill Français" movement was that the McGill University Library, the best-stocked in Quebec, be opened to those who help keep it running.

On the other side of the issue was the typical McGill administrator, who maintained that McGill was of value to Quebec as an international university, and that converting to French, all practical considerations aside, would destroy that status.

In January, 1971, the Report on the Status of French at McGill, research for which had begun soon after Opération McGill, was finally published. It rejected the concept of a bilingual university as totally impractical and warned that a French McGill would mean a considerable and damaging turnover in students and faculty members, many of whom could not or would not adjust.

Professionals and language

The Report maintained that McGill should remain an English-language institution, but made a few concessions to the Francophone community. Henceforth high administrative officials and at least one secretary in each department would have to be bilingual, while all student services would have to be available in French for French-speaking students, who already form a significant minority at McGill, especially in the Faculty of Law.

Finally, the Report recommended, the university should give high priority to the development of courses in the French language for faculty and students, at no cost to the recipients, if possible.

In effect the Report realizes that in order for a professional to operate in Quebec, he must know the language of the majority. Yet this apparent truism still comes as a startling revelation to many Anglophones. The Faculty of Engineering, in its submission to the Committee that drafted the Report, still maintained that engineers should not be compelled to learn French. The reason: McGill's "international status."

The dilemma

This attitude is strongly indicative of the number of McGill-trained engineers who actually intend to work in the province that helped pay for their education.

"Whether McGill welcomes international students or not is not the issue. The issue is: are they the majority or the minority, and in either case, do they, or someone who purports to represent them, have the right to call the shots?"

Language is not the only Quebec issue that arouses controversy at McGill and which damages the image of some sectors of the McGill community. Many students and faculty members in the Faculty of Medicine

nearly had heart attacks over the introduction of Medicare. An unknown number of them may finish their expensive medical training in Quebec and then flee to the not yet fully socialized preserves of Ontario.

There, in a nutshell, are some of the reasons why any attempt to satisfy McGill's need for government funds and at the same time avoid outraged cries from Quebec nationalists are doomed to failure, as long as McGill insists on maintaining its present status.

Football and FCSP

There was no way McGill could get more money out of Quebec in September. Therefore the only alternative was budget slashing. Among other items, the football team and East Asian studies were pencilled out of existence. In December Stanley Frost, a long-time upholder of McGill as a bastion of English culture, seized the opportunity and tried to cut the budget of the French Canada Studies Programme to zero.

Frost failed, but not before \$30,000, or 37 percent of the FCSP budget, had felt the scissors. FCSP was transferred to the



Stanley Gray tells the marchers that the demonstration was 'successful'.

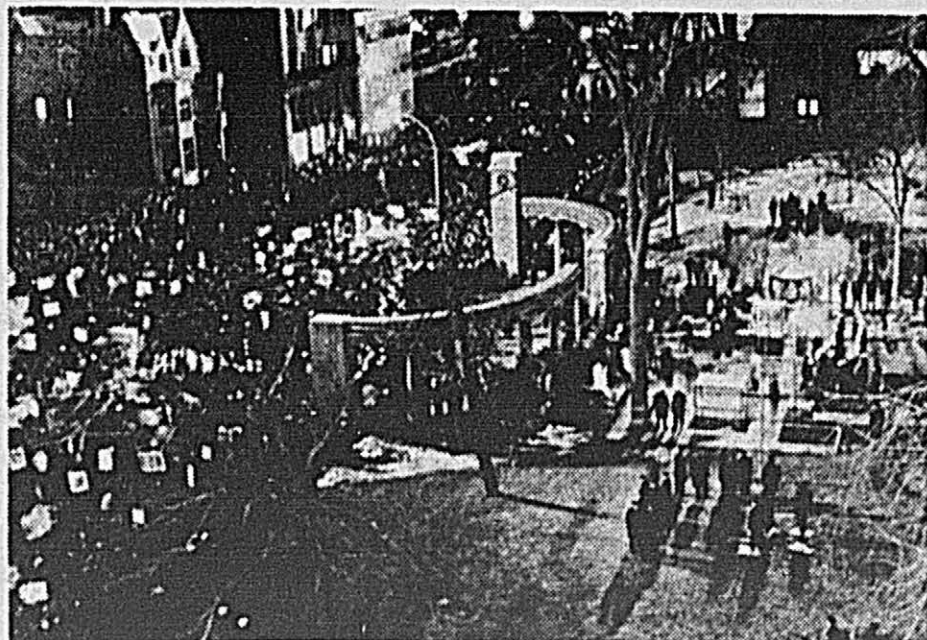


Then Principal H. Rocke Robertson fields the questions of some 300 reporters who covered the march.

Faculty of Arts, where presumably it will be safer than it was in Graduate Studies and Research.

Strangely enough, the abolition of the French Canada Studies Programme was also one of the objectives of Opération McGill, which charged it with "studying the natives." This charge seems absurd, since all of the FCSP's staff and many of its students are Québécois. Furthermore, FCSP, and a handful of political science and sociology courses, are the only social science programmes at McGill which expose English-language students to Quebec, rather than to the United States.

Except for a few hopeless reactionaries, most elements at McGill claim to want McGill to be involved in Quebec, even Principal Robert Bell, who told the Rotary Club two weeks ago that McGill's destiny was parallel to that of the Anglophone community. The question therefore remains: how, and to what degree?



McGill-Français marchers converge on the Roddick Gates. At the gates, white helmeted riot police wielding truncheons blocked the marchers' path.

Two views on summer employment

Gov't programs will not save summer job program

by Chris Nation

"There's no way in the world that summer employment programs can solve the problem of student unemployment," says Robert Scrivener, national chairman of 'Operation Placement', the Chamber of Commerce program to promote student hiring.

Increasingly, business leaders and government officials are recognizing that student unemployment cannot be solved through stop-gap measures, nor can it be classed as a symptom of a failing economy.

Businessmen like Scrivener and politicians Gerard Pelletier and Mitchell Sharp have recently voiced that the need for a radically new approach to the problem.

The university system allowing for a massive influx during the four summer months has come under serious question.

Large scale federal and provincial programmes to alleviate student unemployment have been formulated and will shortly be released.

Promotional organizations, such as Operation Placement, have been working overtime in their efforts to sell student hiring but most of the experts are still forecasting the usual dismal picture for this summer.

The willingness of the political and economic leaders to devote money and energy to the plight of the unemployed student may come as a shock to some when they consider the five hundred odd thousand unemployed nonstudents.

The government however must consider the potential political implications of organized and angry jobless students.

It is anxious to prevent the kind of urban restlessness that characterized Vancouver last summer and it is being particularly careful that no concentration of student unemployed forms in the province of Quebec.

Federal Gov't creates 60,000 jobs

The government has responded to this need with a series of programs to be released officially this week. The federal government has let it be known that it intends to underwrite the costs of summer employment for approximately 60,000 students.

These would probably involve financially profitless activities such as reforestation, anti-pollution campaigns and social welfare work. The basic wage for this work would reportedly be \$10 a day, room and board included.

Other suggestions have been a government sponsored incentive program for industry to encourage firms to hire students.

There has also been speculation that the government is planning to implement a direct subsidy program to student organizations or even unchartered groups of students who would work for themselves in some socially conscious capacity.

A spokesman for the Canada Manpower Center gave assurances that any federal employment program would be handled by the Centre and that those students on file would be notified of any opportunities around the first of May.

The spokesman also said that a good many short-term jobs would be made available this summer when recruitment takes place for the Canadian census.

Quebec finds 15,000 jobs

On the Provincial level, the Bourassa government is reportedly offering 15,000 jobs to students. As in the federal program, it is expected that the majority of these will be manual, environment-oriented jobs or else ones which were formerly staffed by volunteers.

The City of Montreal has no specifically designed student employment scheme but indications are that a disproportionately large amount of federal and provincial funds will be allocated to student programs in the troubled and sometimes explosive city.

According to Mme. Berthelet of the City's personnel department, approximately 500 positions as clerks, security guards, life-guards etc. will be offered to students, but she adds that more than 6,000 applications have been received.

A M. Charbonneau of Man and His World said that pending the release of their budget, the usual 2,500 hostess and security jobs would be made available.

Nation-wide campaign

Operation Placement is a nation-wide campaign to encourage private enterprise to employ students. It operates on the community level through local Chambers of Commerce and its methods involve speeches at businessmen's meetings, promotional pamphlets and organized discussions between students and employers.

The purpose of the program is to make clear 'in businessmen's terms' the benefits, both economic and social, of hiring students. The campaign does emphasize the non-financial advantages to student hiring as in its slogan 'Do your part. Commit yourself. Hire students this summer.'

Last summer with the economy in better shape a number of large companies did hire students they did not really need.

The feeling this year however is that even the large companies cannot afford the luxury of non-productive employees and so the Operation is looking towards the government and working with it to formulate some far-reaching solution.

(Continued on page 25)



Daily photo by Alex Alpern

How many of these students will find jobs this summer? If you listen to one government source the summer employment scene is rosy; if you listen to another most of those students will not find a job.

Gov't will cure unemployment

by Alvin Katz

Government actions may yet save the student summer employment scene.

Otto Lang, Minister for Immigration and Manpower, revealed a bold new program to newly-elected Students' Society President Richard Pomerantz during Pomerantz's recent trip to Ottawa.

The government has already organized a program to hire up to 50,000 students. These students would be employed in the civil service, in jobs ranging from reforestation and anti-pollution activities to program evaluation and planning.

Twenty thousand or so would be employed as pencil-pushers in Ottawa, and the rest would work in the field.

"The major objection to this labour is the emphasis on the utilisation of student backs, not brains", Pomerantz contended. He revealed that Lang had agreed with this sentiment, but had not suggested anything to overcome it.

Lang had also admitted that the government had adopted a paternalistic attitude. Pomerantz was quite critical of the lack of feedback from students to the government.

The government is providing for another 30,000 students by organizing a free bus service across the country.

Between 25 and 30 busses will carry students across Canada from Vancouver to Halifax for the entire summer. The busses will stop in all the major Canadian cities.

The government is also providing free hostel accommodations in all the cities in which the busses stop. This part of the program still requires more planning, because the extent of service and places of accommodation are still undetermined.

The army apparently is proving quite hostile to the idea of using armories and barracks as hostels for the youth they are defending.

Some students have voiced objections to this aspect of the government programs. They feel that the money spent on the maintenance of the busses and hostels and the money spent on the gas, food, etc., could be better spent on the providing of student jobs.

It seems that some students will also be subsidized to tour Europe although again it is not known how many or who will benefit from this aspect of the government's student summer programs.

The new plan, revealed to Pomerantz last Monday, is basically government subsidization of student-run

and organized businesses.

The main idea behind the government actions is to 'Financially centralize summer employment for students, and to operationally decentralize summer employment', Pomerantz stated.

"Students must organize their own summer employment programs and then apply to the government for financial backing", he elaborated.

Students should organize into groups with specific programs for summer employment, according to Pomerantz. These programs should be directed towards socially-important necessities and needs, such as anti-pollution activities, sanitation and beautification plans, work in the slums, and self-help enterprises.

However, it seems that students will be restricted to activities of this sort. The government frowns upon activities which will compete with established businesses and corporations.

Students will therefore be required to assume responsibility for the planning, operating, and evaluation of their summer programs. Once they have drawn up the action plan, they should draw up a brief report outlining their needs and set a figure for government support, including the overhead and the salaries of the staff. This report should be sent to Ottawa for consideration by the government, which may or may not fulfill all the student requests.

Although the extent of government finances has not yet been determined, informed sources believe that the government is willing to devote up to 15 million dollars on the project.

"Priority will probably be given to student programs which hire the most students, achieve the most relevance, and compete the least with established outside activities", Pomerantz said.

McGill is apparently the first university to be informed of this plan. Pomerantz feels that McGill students have a head start on other campuses and urges all students to take advantage of this program.

Pomerantz is holding a meeting for all interested students Wednesday, March 17, in L132 to discuss this question of independent student action supported by the government. He will reveal the details of his conversation with Lang, and explain to those interested in summer jobs the best means available to achieve this purpose.

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The Continuing War on Pollution

by Rick Heybroek

The past year to a much greater extent than any previous year has seen the emergence of the pollution issue and apocalyptic ecology in general as a powerful and viable movement in a large number of social and political sectors.

Riding a crest of public awa-

reness, the ecological war-cry has sparked government debate, citizen's pressure groups, and concern or anger from the relatively few polluters still available for fingering.

Although it is difficult to pinpoint ultimate reasons for the increase in general concern, the immediate causes are obvious. A

series of highly publicised oil spills, the voyage of the Manhattan through the Canadian North, concern over American takeover of Canadian resources — especially water and natural gas — reports of unprecedentedly high levels of mercury contamination in commercially fished freshwater systems and, of course, 'Black Thursday', February 4th, when a thermal inversion drove Montreal's atmospheric pollution level up to five times the 'maximum permissible' concentration.

Underlying the obvious, and of considerably greater significance, is the relatively complete, and at times frightening scientific perception of the long-term effects of pollution policies and practices now considered acceptable.

A case in point is *The Rape of the Environment*, a series of examples of ecosystem destruction collected by Prof. Dunbar of McGill's Marine Science Centre.

These run across Canada, and embrace a variety of sins

from strip-mining soil erosion to the eutrophication of freshwater streams and rivers... which as a local issue deserves further consideration.

It should be unnecessary to point out that the quality of water systems around Montreal has disintegrated substantially in as little as five years. Lake Memphramagog is unswimmable. The Yamaska, a classic example of eutrophication, is dying. The Ottawa river, which once spawned bass and pike, has been almost totally destroyed by E.B. Eddy Co. pulp and paper by-products, decomposing fat from packing plants, raw sewage from Hull and so forth.

Montreal, with a sorely inadequate sewage treatment system, is one of the major downstream contributors. Mayor Drapeau's handling of the problem is all too typical. "It's a matter of hundreds of millions of dollars... what's it to the people of Montreal to spend millions of millions of dollars if cities upstream continue to discharge raw sewage into the river?" They probably say the same thing in Quebec City.

Montreal is only marginally more responsible about air pollution. Despite token legislation apparently aimed more at apartment building furnaces, incinerators, and cars, than at industry, pollution levels still hover around the allowable maximum and the air does not seem noticeably cleaner.

(continued on page 25)

(Continued on page 25)



Daily photo by Bob Karam
Dawn over Montreal reveals another beautiful day under heavily polluted grey-blue skies.

Pulp & paper pollutants steal oxygen from waters

by Paul Grosman

Quebec's fifty-hour pulp and paper mills are dumping 909 tons of bark, fibres, conditioners, and fillers into our waterways each day. The oxygen these suspended solids deplete from the water is equivalent to that used by a city of eight to thirteen million people.

According to the Quebec Water Board if it were not for their directives to the pulp and paper industry to reduce the pollution created by their effluents the amount would be more like 1600 tons.

The trouble with the Board's directives is that 21 mills have not met the objective set on the amount of suspended solids.

Some mills made an effort but in the words of the Board it seems that for 12 of the mills "they didn't want to do anything at all".

These 21 mills are being brought to court by the Quebec Water Board. The greatest fine they can incur, however, is \$500, at first, and then, if after three months they still haven't done anything, they can be fined \$25 a day. For the province's primary industry this is not a hell of a lot.

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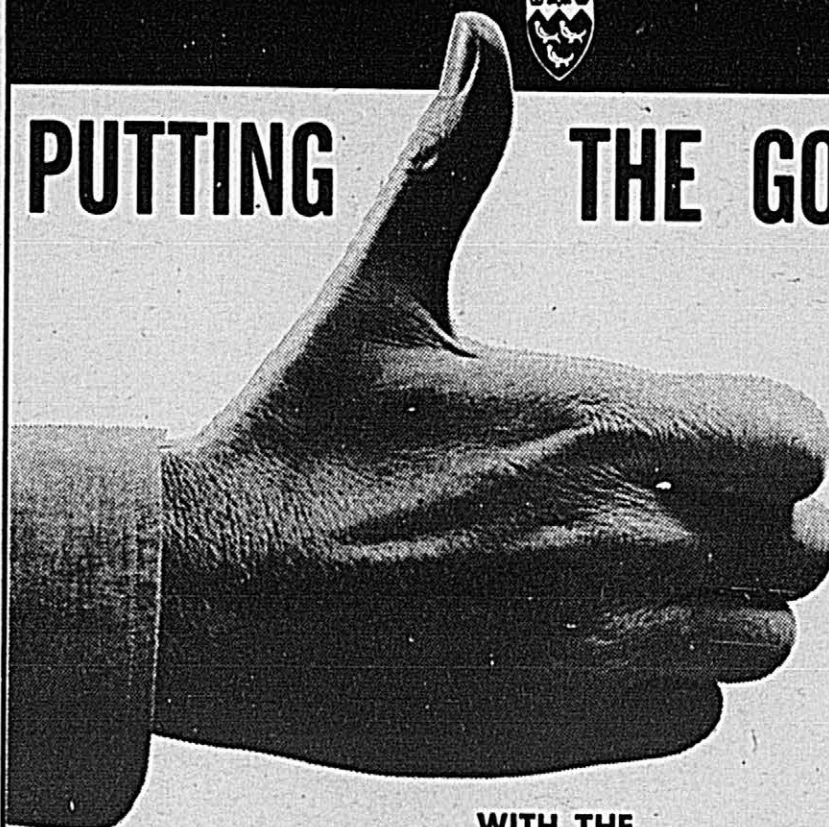
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A special brochure on the Tiao Yu Tai Incidence has been prepared by the "Special Committee on Tiao Yu Tai Incidence". The opinions expressed in the articles in this brochure are those of the authors' and do not necessarily represent those of the Executive Committee or of M.C.S.S.

Those who have not obtained a copy yet, please pick one up from the Union Box Office or call any one of the Executives.



McGill Chinese Students' Society

麥基爾大學中國同學會

ELECTION

The following candidates have been nominated for their executive positions:

President

Alfred Chan, Stephen Chan, Peter Ho

Vice-President

Anthony Hui, Edward Shen, Raymond Soon May Seto

**Secretary
Treasurer**

Jimmy Chang, Joseph Cheung, Ho-Ching Ma

**Cultural Chairman
Social Chairman**

Francis Tse
Morris Siu Chong, Doreen Tang

**Sports Chairman
Publicity Officer
Publication Director**

Philip Chan
Tadjoedin Lawi
Bernard Chen, Winnie Ng

Liaison Officer

Alex Chu, Maria Siu, Earl Wong

Election will take place at a General Meeting on Friday, March 12th, 1971 at 7 p.m. at L26.

Membership cards and McGill student I.D. cards are required for voting purposes.

Agenda for the General Meeting will be:

1. Ratification of General Meeting held on February 18th, 1971.
2. The Tiao Yu Tai Incidence.
3. The Chinese Language Movement in Hong Kong.
4. General Election.

Members please pick up the materials on the Tiao Yu Tai Incidence from the Union Box Office, or from any of the Executives.

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An interview with the new Deans

by Evelyn Schushelm



McGill News

Vogel sees difficulties in creating a new faculty

Robert Vogel has been Chairman of the History Department for five years and Vice-Dean for Social Sciences for the past two. On June 1, he will become the first Dean of the newly formed Faculty of Arts.

"The first couple of years will be pretty hectic. We're starting off with a brand new faculty, rather than taking over an existing organization. It is a faculty which has at the moment no real structures."

According to Dr. Vogel, the most basic problem in the faculty is that it lacks confidence in itself. "It's probably the best Arts faculty that McGill has had in terms of its staff and students. Its also one that at the moment seems to have a very low morale."

When the Faculty of Arts and Science was officially split last November, Dr. Vogel opposed it on the grounds that it was an administrative rather than academic move.

"Having already said that I can see the split causing difficulties I would urge the science people to keep those difficulties, certainly as far as students are concerned, as minimal as possible. It may be that we'll be able to reach the kind of structures which will mean that the students will not be aware of the split."

As far as the growth of the Faculty is concerned, Dr. Vogel looks forward to a continued growth in quality. "I don't think we can really expect to know what kinds of numbers we'll have until we know how the CEGEP system deals with our numbers and the question of foreign students. This is really outside our control. Until the whole Quebec educational system settles down, until we know how many English CEGEPS there are, we really won't know what kind of growing and declining numbers we'll have. This also depends on the employment situation... on how many can afford to go to university."

It is a well-known fact that the university will have a deficit in its spending this year, with continued budgetary losses expected in the next few years. As a result, there have been large cutbacks planned for next year in many departments throughout the university. According to Dr. Vogel, the Arts Faculty will be affected mainly because it is still the largest faculty in terms of students. But he also noted that the financial problems

are really beyond the university, being within the policy of the provincial government.

The East Asian Studies Program is one of the programs that will be disbanded next year due to the financial cutbacks. Dr. Vogel asserts that East Asian Studies is a necessary part of the faculty of Arts, and that the basic academic part of the program will not be touched. "The basic question has revolved around the instruction of language, and that is a very expensive and complicated operation. One of the ways in which the East Asian Studies program could grow would be if students took Chinese. If the language instruction part of the program were as well attended as say the history courses then there wouldn't be any problem of its survival."

Since the October crises in Quebec, during which time Education Minister Guy St. Pierre, announced plans to examine the content of courses taught at high schools and universities, many students and faculty expressed the fear that Quebec would interfere in the teaching of certain courses at McGill. Although the plan has been toned down considerably, many professors still fear that this object will be served through the Rationalization program. This program will examine ways in which Quebec universities can share the costs of certain study programs, by combining them. This would allow students from one school to follow a course of study in another school were a large department has been set up.

"I have opposed and will continue to oppose any interference of the government in the political content of courses. I don't think that at the moment it is a major danger although it might become one."

"But the question of Rationalization is quite complicated. I think that government departments have a tendency to see it as a way of saving money. It may well be a way of saving money although it is done at the expense of education."

"I would certainly be opposed to rationalizing the system in a way that students were not served by it. On the other hand it is clear that the universities will have to cooperate together in a more fruitful way. None are rich enough to have all sorts of luxury programs and consequently they have moved in the direction of student needs."

Hitschfeld sees expansion of worthwhile projects

"The university as a whole is changing a lot. We have to be careful that we continue to start good programs; ones that have a future and in which we can achieve something worthwhile. At the same time, in order to make this possible, we may have to throttle back on some programs that we have started and that don't pan out quite as well as we hoped. I think there will be changes but I don't think that they will be dramatic or crisis changes."

On March 1, Walter Hitschfeld became Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, a post that had been vacant since this summer when since Robert Bell took over as McGill's principal.

The financial situation of the university will definitely have an effect on the future of the Graduate faculty. "We cannot go as readily into new programs as we have in the last fifteen years. The financial situation is such that we will have to be very careful in the future but I am determined to see that new programs are going to be implemented."

Concerning the financial crises affecting the university, Dr. Hitschfeld feels that this is an indication of the kind of situation most universities will have to face in the future. "One can be optimistic in the sense that one could say that we will have to learn to live within our means and we will have to be more selective in the staff that we hire and the programs that we institute. If we have the right kind of procedures, the things that we will slough off would be the least worthwhile." "But I am very much aware that this is a general phenomenon not only in Canada but in the United States as well. Once the impact of this financial crisis becomes generally felt McGill will no longer be odd man out as we are at the moment."

In other universities across Canada, there has been a movement towards Canadianization. Dr. Hitschfeld believes that this issue does not have to be raised at McGill, since our position is quite different from the newer and more recently developed schools.

"If you take some of the newer universities in Ontario as an example, they were created in the late fifties and they blossomed out in the sixties. Their hiring policies really depended on a good supply of Amer-

ican scholars and scientists. The McGill situation isn't like this because we had established a pretty good base before. We have an important segment of our staff coming from Europe and the United States and I would very much be opposed to a drastic change or the implementation of a policy that would use citizenship as a criterion that would interfere with other more important criteria."

Recently, Dr. Hitschfeld has become increasingly concerned with the financial support problem especially for non-Canadian students in the Graduate faculty. "The kind of money we are getting, at least in the Sciences is beginning to be restricted to Canadian students or residents having a great effect on the kind of support programs we can offer foreign students. We are working hard to see that we make the best use of scholarships available to them and we hope to alleviate the problem but I don't think that we will be able to lick it completely."

Concerning the planned Rationalization program, Dr. Hitschfeld believes that McGill must welcome certain kinds of cooperation among the universities. "Naturally when one sees that we, who are not a terribly influential group politically are confronted by the power of the state in decisions of this sort, we have every right to be afraid. At the same time however, we have to look at this positively."

"The educational budget has increased enormously and the government finds it difficult to shoulder this responsibility. The public is a little bit disenchanted with the result of this increase of educational budgeting over the past few years and therefore we must respect and to some extent welcome Rationalization."

On the question of being a university administrator, Dr. Hitschfeld foresees the trickiest task as satisfying all the complaints one receives. "University administrators receive complaints from many quarters; no man can solve them all. A dean has to know which complaints are really an expression of an intolerable situation and then respond with all vigour, and probably smooth ruffled feathers where the complaints are somewhat less well founded and maybe more based on personal pique or frustration."



Daily photo by David Leach

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S. C....

(continued from page 3)

tant files were thrown out and others found in the wrong place. One file in particular, found by the committee, contained the notice of taxes due on the co-op site, payable this year. When the bill arrived this year it took the executive by surprise. The Task

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Force concluded that had files been kept in a proper fashion the bill would have been budgeted for.

Although the slackness of individual students was blamed for part of the bad state of the records, much fault was placed on Myron Galloway, Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society. The committee claims that although Mr. Galloway's duties are not clearly defined, they are too much for him to handle.

These charges were refuted by Kevin O'Connell, Internal Vice President of the Students' Society. He insists that Galloway can only do what the executive allows him to do and that the real blame for the bad state of the records goes to the executive

of this year and past years.

"The Society runs on the premise that students are in control and totally responsible. The reason that Myron may not have a report or a bill is that the executive in the past didn't give it to him," O'Connell claimed.

O'Connell mentioned in particular the co-op tax bill. He claimed that last year's internal Vice president demanded that all co-op correspondences be given directly to him. Galloway was never given any of the information on the co-op.

"They blame Myron for not having the bill, when there was no way he could have had it," O'Connell stated.

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Will the co-ed save residences?

The antiquated residence structures at McGill, assailed from all sides by students and administration alike, have finally begun to admit the light of day.

The age of the co-ed is upon us at last.

In January the administration gave Molson Hall the go ahead to set up a pilot project in co-educational living, in accordance with the declared intentions of the Senate Sub-Committee on Residence Policy: to provide a varied choice in residences.

Molson Hall then gradually admitted 25 girls, all from the Royal Victoria College, to both wings of the first floor of the building.

A limit of 25 transfers from RVC was set by the administration, in order to head off a massive exodus from the venerable institution for women, where a recent survey indicated that over 90% of the residents would favour co-ed living.

Despite fervent assurances to the administration, and an expensive publicity campaign, the Molson Hall Council failed to attract any girls from outside RVC to the co-ed.

However, in spite of the unfavourable physical structure of the actual building, which at times makes the so called co-ed appear as nothing more than a residence within a residence, the girls that did make it up the hill seem to be fairly satisfied, and, more important, so does the administration.

A slick public relations campaign by the Molson Residence Council, which included winning and dining Principal Robert Bell, paid off last week when Director of Administrative Services J. Ross O'Farrell indicated that Molson Hall would continue as a co-ed residence next term.

Molson's privileged status has not improved the traditional adolescent rivalry between the different residences. Both McConnell and Gardner Halls aspire to taste the sensual joys of co-ed living, and an atmosphere of jealousy permeates the whole residence complex.

Matters are not likely to im-

prove when the administration makes known its plans for the residences next year.

by Nigel Gibson

It has been learned unofficially that the intention is to convert Douglas Hall into a co-ed residence for senior and graduate students. Molson Hall would remain a co-ed for junior undergraduates, and McConnell would become an all-male residence for senior and graduate men.

Gardner Hall's future remains in doubt, and if the vacancy situation should worsen, it could conceivably be closed down.

Needless to say, neither McConnell or Gardner find these arrangements at all satisfactory, and both halls are preparing for a battle with the administration.

A survey taken a week ago in McConnell Hall indicated that over 95% of the residents would favour co-educational living with many stating their intention of moving out altogether if the hall should remain all-male.

Aside from all the argument and discussion over the co-ed there was also the perennial problem of the food.

A recent survey of college campuses across the United States revealed that students generally tended to be more concerned about the state of their dormitory food, than about the progress of the war in Indochina.

No one has yet been able to accuse the residence complex of excessive originality, and so once again the question of the quality and quantity of the food served by Bishop Mountain Hall continued to dominate residence life.

The results made for high drama as usual with poor starving dissatisfied students on the one hand fighting it out with the murky forces of greed and avarice of the administration, and its

champion, Robert Bray, Residence Building Director.

Despite the efforts of the Food Committee, and the introduction of a Food Service Manager little was accomplished, and no substantial changes can be expected in the near future.

On the bright side, this year saw the departure of McConnell Hall's autocratic Residence Director, Hans Joachim Maitre, who resigned his position at Christmas time after severe disagreements with administration officials, in particular Vice Principal (Administration) Robert Shaw.

During his seven years as Residence Director, Maitre distinguished himself by blocking or attempting to block each and every liberalizing measure designed to improve the general quality of residence life.



Daily photo by Alex Alpern

CO-ED LIVING: This liberated male John is but one manifestation of the female invasion at Molson Hall.

McGill eases admission policy

The chances a Collegial program graduate has of getting into McGill's U1 are much higher than is generally thought.

According to Alexander Walsh, Director of Admissions at McGill, a different system of entry has been designed to allow for greater flexibility. Grades will no longer determine acceptance: the only requirement will be a collegial-level pass.

"That's going to be the 'Open Sesame' this year," said Walsh. "There is no need to worry about percentages."

There exists, therefore, complete equality between all CEGEP students, and a Dawson graduate has as good a chance of being accepted by McGill as a Sir George Williams or even McGill student.

Furthermore, applicants need not worry about restricted admissions, Walsh assured. "Our planners tell us there will be plenty of room."

McGill will accept 3,000 U1 students next year. There are some 1900 students presently re-

gistered in McGill's E2 year, and the CEGEPs at Sir George, Dawson and Marianopolis will produce another 3,000.

The Director of Admissions feels that only a small percentage of these will apply to McGill and fears that application will be

by Julian Sher

insufficient to engage all the available resources.

Applications to McGill's U1 year closed on March 1. It is unfortunate that lack of information on McGill's new admission policy prevented many students from taking advantage of it.

SGWU students for example, were unaware that McGill had the resources to accept so many CEGEP graduates. According to Nick Shamy, incoming President of the Science Students Association, Sir George students assumed that McGill would give priority to its own students.

Loyola students were no better informed than their Sir George counterparts.

Donald Clark, Internal V-P of Loyola's Students Association talked to several second-year students about McGill's new admission policy. "Some had heard vague things about it. Some had heard nothing," he said.

It also appears that Loyola students were under the misconception that they "have a better bargaining position" with McGill than other CEGEP students do.

At Dawson College - which will produce its first harvest of students this year - Terence Stamp, Secretary of Academic Concerns in the student government, was extremely skeptical.

"Dawson students don't really believe they have an equal chance," he said. The Secretary held a "see it to believe it" attitude towards equality among CEGEPs.

He charged that McGill's ad-

missions policy was too vague and inadequate.

Such complaints, however, may not be entirely justified. Walsh claimed that adequate publicity has been given to the CEGEP situation by the news media.

He made it clear that any person interested enough to phone the Admissions Office would have been informed of all the details, and explained that no delegation had been sent to Dawson because McGill is "not in competition with the other universities".

Chris Richards, Librarian of Guidance Information at Sir George, pointed out the need for initiative on the students' part. "The ge. pointed out the need for initiative on the students' part. "The information would be available if you wanted to get it," she pointed out.

Sister Begnal, Academic Dean at Marianopolis, admitted that she had not "received any specific information from McGill for publication to our students," but suggested that such information was available from calendars.

She believed that her students were aware of McGill's admissions policy. "We have written to different departments to see if there are particular bits of information the department would give. This is being made ready for distribution to the students."

Why the abrupt change in standards for acceptance to McGill? According to Walsh, this was caused by the lack of a common marking system among the CEGEPs.

While some university CEGEPs have systems which vary only slightly from McGill's, the Dawson applicant will have to be judged primarily on the report by Dawson authorities on his suitability for university work.

For unemployed students

Volunteer jobs for summer

For all you poor jerks out there who know you haven't got a hope in hell of landing a job that pays this summer, there are a plethora of opportunities for you to do volunteer work. There's no remuneration, but it'll keep you off the streets.

The Anglican Church of Canada is organizing projects that include building a school, refurbishing a church, a day camp programme, teaching vacation school, and developing youth programmes.

Contact: Canadian Work Tours, Anglican Church of Canada, 600 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ontario.

The Canadian Red Cross Society has community projects, water safety, conservation, and day camp projects that need help.

Contact: National Commissioner, Canadian Red Cross Society, 95 Wellesley Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

The Canadian Youth Hostel Association needs mature persons to act as Houseparents, for hostels in the Rockies. House-

parents can move from hostel to hostel provided they stay at least two weeks at each one.

Contact: Canadian Youth Hostels Association, Mountain Region, 455-12th St. N.W. Calgary 41 Alta.

OR: North West Region. At the Mountain Shop, 10918 - 88th Avenue, Edmonton Alberta.

CIASP - Coordination of Inter American Student Programmes has positions available for jobs all

by Alan Bayless

over Canada if you're willing to work at least ten weeks in Community work, establishing recreational activities for children and adults, day camp counselling, and sports programmes, in the North West Territories, in Nova Scotia, and Manitoba.

Contact: Canadian Programme co-ordinator, CIASP, 550 King Edward Avenue, Ottawa Ontario.

Operation Beaver has projects that include building renovating to meet community needs, frequently on Indian reservations. If you are between 18 and 80

contact: Operation Beaver, Frontiers Foundation Inc. 2328 Danforth Avenue, Toronto Ontario.

Living allowances and transportation costs will be paid to volunteers for inter-city youth work in urban churches in Ontario assisting the staff in organizing children's and youth programmes.

Contact: Baptist Mission Corps, 217 St. George St. Toronto 180 Ontario.

If you are interested in addiction research, "detached street workers" are wanted to observe and record attitudes to and uses of drugs among young people throughout Ontario.

Contact: Addiction research Foundation, 33 Russel St. Toronto 179, Ontario.

The Nova Scotia Department of Welfare needs young people for 8-12 weeks during the summer to visit Homes for the aged, and Homes for the disabled throughout the province. Contact the Commissioner of Youth, Youth Agency, Province of Nova Scotia, P.O. Box 578, Trade Mart, Halifax Nova Scotia.

ID cards come to Montreal

A "greenhorn" organization recently began issuing Canadian Identification Cards in Montreal to promote Canadianism.

The organization, called the Canada Newbuild Corporation, was created last May. It is owned by Alouette football player Terry Evanshen, who hopes to use the profits to create scholarships for children in poverty-stricken areas.

The Canadian ID cards have no connection with the cards that Justice Minister Jerome Choquette has been demanding.

Recent rumours, caused by the apparent authority of the notices advertising the new Canadian Identity Card, linked the venture with Choquette.

Amateur mistake

"That was my amateur mistake," explained Publicity Manager Fred Evanshen.

"The only purpose of the card is to promote Canadianism — it has no political ties whatsoever," added the brother of the famous football player.

No fingerprints

Evanshen explained that unlike Choquette's card, his company's ID has no fingerprints and pictures "to give the impression that we are in a police state."

Although the Federal Government has given its approval to

the new ID card, executives of the Canada Newbuild Corporation have pointed out that the card cannot be used for such official purposes as crossing the American-Canadian border.

In this sense, it differs from the Canadian Citizenship card which, as envisioned, can be

by Khalid Hasan

used to re-enter Canada when visiting the United States.

Also, unlike other ID cards, the Newbuild one will contain certain information at the request of the Canadian who purchases it.

Among such optional information will be a person's blood type or any dangerous illness that he may have.

If person is a diabetic or a haemophiliac, his card will be marked "medical alert" along with his appropriate malady.

Very healthful

This will aid authorities, in case such people have accidents or are suddenly taken ill. Policemen and hospital officials will be able to identify the person's illness immediately.

"The card can be used to verify information that would otherwise require many documents:

birthdate, social insurance number, medicare number, and occupation," stated Evanshen.

"Our company is a federally chartered corporation and the Canadian Identification Card can be used to officially verify one's identity anywhere in Canada.

At the moment, the Canada Newbuild Corporation is a young company and is in debt by \$20,000 due to initial costs of setting up the company.

As a result, the only place that the Canadian Identification cards are being sold at the moment the Canadian Identification cards is Montreal. However booths are to be set up in all major buildings and shopping centres, and cards will be sold all across Quebec in about a year.

It's all part of a five year program to canvass Canada with the patriotic cards.

As a part of the program, various institutions and organizations will run campaigns to sell Canadian Identification Cards. Profits will go directly to these organizations.

Such a system is already in effect in Montreal with many participants including the Montreal General Hospital and several high schools.

A booth is expected to be set up at McGill sometime in the near future.

one million barrels a day, with American interests dominating 80 per cent of production.

US investment in Indonesian oil has jumped from \$100 million in 1969 to \$130 million in 1970 and is expected to climb to \$160 million in 1971.

Pertamina, the national Indonesian petroleum company, has negotiated more than 28 production and exploration contracts with foreign companies, seventeen of which are American.

To date, there have been five major petroleum finds on the shelf, one by Royal Dutch Shell and four by American companies: Atlantic Richfield, Cities Service, Union Oil Company and Natomas of California. Aside from Indonesian waters, there has been a rush to the Gulf of Thailand and Malaysia with continued attention to the coastal waters of South Vietnam.

Oil...

(Continued from page 3)

According to the same sources, one cannot discard the possibility that decisive information on this subject was obtained before the unrolling of events in Cambodia last spring."

Jacques Decromoy, respected Southeast Asian editor of Le Monde, wondered on Jan. 8, "Have the oil companies perhaps received some solid assurances from Washington concerning the willingness of the United States to 'hold' Indochina, and South Vietnam in particular?"

American petroleum investment in Southeast Asia is already extensive. Standard Oil and Shell have been investing in the region for more than 50 years.

At present, offshore oil concessions dot a map of Southeast Asian waters, and by the end of 1971, Indonesian petroleum production is expected to reach

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At CEGEP du Vieux-Montréal**Students sue director**

by Phyllis Ball

A crucial decision will be handed down in Superior Court today which will determine the future course of the month-old dispute between students and administration at the CEGEP du Vieux-Montréal.

Five students have filed an injunction against CEGEP director Bumaylis, and the Administration of the CEGEP, charging that the declaration students have been forced to sign agreeing "not to participate in any activities prejudicial to the good conduct of classes, or which would bring discredit to the college," contravenes the Canadian Bill of Rights.

The dispute began in January when the Quebec Department of Education decided to declassify a number of primary, secondary, and CEGEP-level teachers. Students at the Marie-Victorin pavilion of the CEGEP du Vieux-Montréal held a week-long sympathy strike at the beginning of February to show their support for the teachers, who were highly dissatisfied with the government move.

The administration of the CEGEP, in reprisal for the strike, sent a letter to the students attending that pavilion. Students had to agree to the two conditions outlined in the letter before they would be allowed to return to classes.

Students and faculty of the Pavilion objected strongly to the letter, and many students refused to sign it. On Wednesday, February 17, 800 students occupied the Anathase-David Arts building to protest what they termed the administration's "repressive measures." Several teachers who remained with the protesting students during the overnight occupation conducted "free classes."

Riot police evicted the demonstrators early Thursday morning. When students arrived for classes that day, they found plain-clothes policemen stationed at the doors of all the buildings on campus, checking the identify cards of everybody who wished to enter.

Students, incensed by this latest development, voted to continue "free classes" in the Arts building with teachers sympathetic to their cause. Again, however, they were expelled by members of the riot squad.

The students moved on to the Paul Sauvé Arena to a mass meeting of teachers from the Catholic School Board and students from various metropolitan CEGEP's. Lawyer Robert Lemieux, who spoke briefly at the meeting, described the letter which students at the CEGEP de Vieux-Montréal were being forced to sign as "illegal."

"It is a disgusting violation of the rights of the citizen as outlined in Article One, Paragraphs D and E of the Canadian Bill of Rights," he said.

Over 1200 students from the CEGEP present at the meeting voted to continue the protest.

They were to have little choice. The administration closed the doors of the CEGEP to all students for one week. During this week students held meetings nearly every day, which were usually attended by several faculty members. At these meetings they discussed the crisis and, among other things, set up a committee of information to maintain close contact with students in other CEGEPs across the province.

However, when classes resumed the next week, almost all of the 3000 students at the Marie-Victorin Pavilion signed the letter and returned to the CEGEP. Plainclothes policemen again manned the doors of all the buildings on campus to check identity cards, and to check handbags and briefcases. A few students were summoned out of classes for brief questionings by police officers.

The administration summarily refused to allow students to re-open the offices of their student newspaper "L'Enzyme" and their radio station.

By Monday, March 1, the situation had again deteriorated. One group of students surrounded six policemen and pushed them into a corner. One of the policemen was slapped across the face.

The riot squad was again called onto the scene. But by the time they arrived, about 500 students had barricaded themselves in the basement cafeteria. Two hours after the occupation began, the riot-equipped police succeeded in expelling them from the building.

The next day classes were again disrupted as students held a mass meeting, despite the fact that the administration had outlawed all such gatherings.

Courses were held very sporadically throughout the week, and some teachers refused to take their classes at all.

Students confronted CEGEP director Bumaylis with a list of four demands at another meeting this Monday:

- that the plain-clothes policemen leave the campus immediately
- that the checking of ID cards at the doors to all buildings cease
- that those students who had been expelled as a result of the protest be re-admitted
- that students be given control of their radio, newspaper, and student co-op.

Bumaylis agreed to the first and last student demand. However, he refused to consider the other two, claiming that he must await the court decision on the injunction.

By Wednesday, students had begun broadcasting at their campus radio station, and were preparing an issue of the newspaper. However, the administration would not give them any written permission to operate the radio and newspaper, and many are fearful that as soon as students "step out of line" the facilities will be closed again. "We don't know if we'll have the radio next week, but we can hope," said one student who works for the station.

Students at the CEGEP du Vieux-Montréal are planning a general meeting for tomorrow afternoon when the court decision on the injunction is known. They are not optimistic about the results. "I can't see the court deciding in favour of the students and against the administration — it just isn't done," one student said pessimistically.

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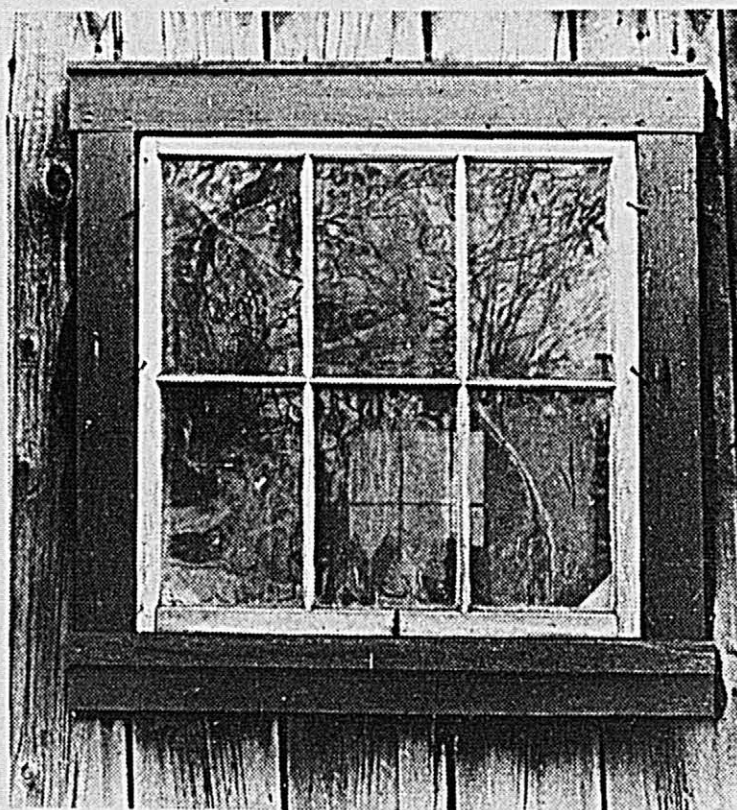


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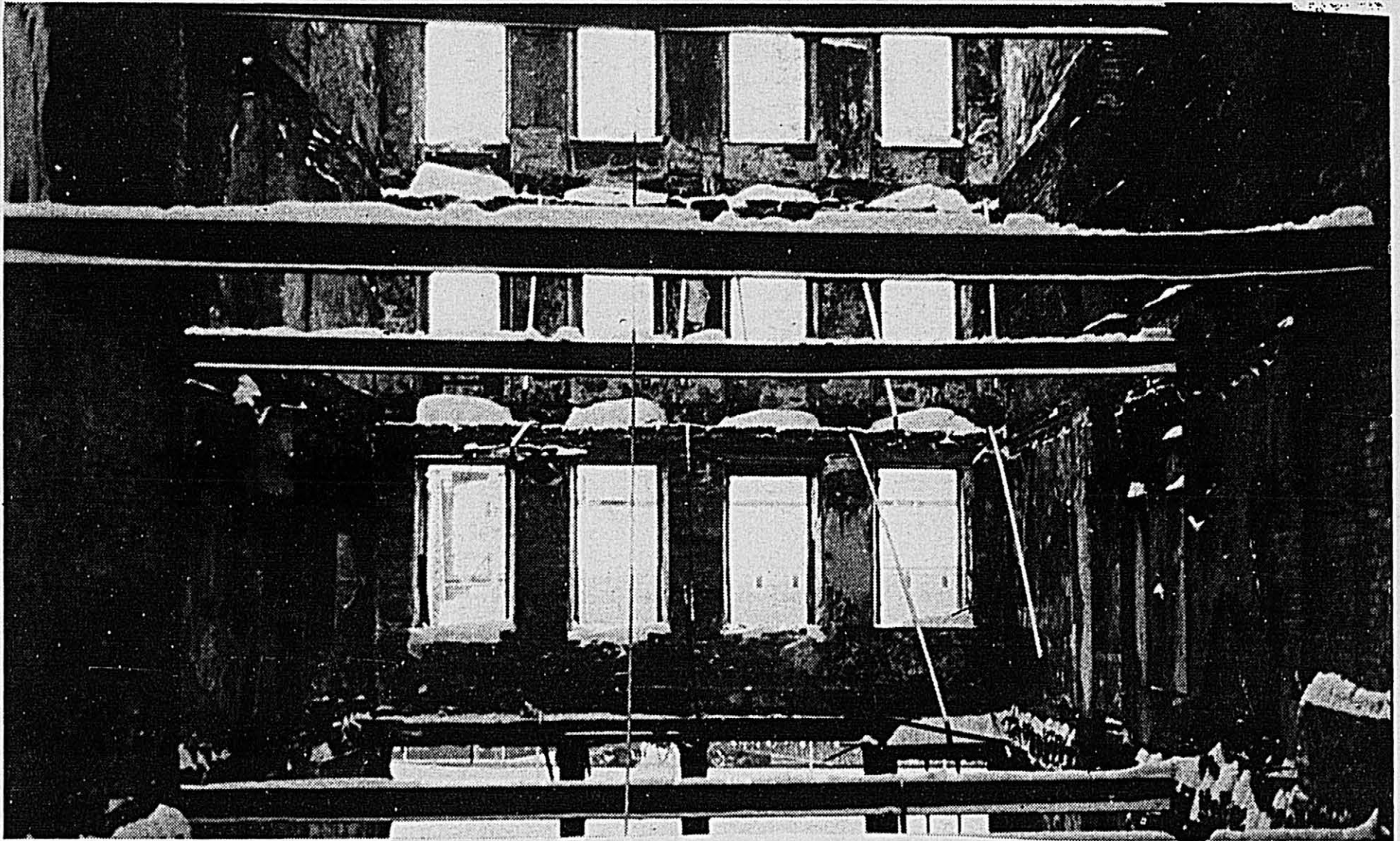


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McGill facing bankruptcy

by Morrie Schneiderman

McGill University faces bankruptcy at the end of next year if the provincial government does not change its financial policies.

Allan McColl, Finance Director of McGill, summed up the situation. "If the government continues, McGill can't."

For each university, the provincial government decides what its permissible level of expenditure will be for the coming year and deducts from this all the income that the university receives for operations.

According to Robert Paterson, Chairman of the Investment Committee of the Board

The proposed cutbacks of \$2.6 million for 1971-72 will "pare down those things which will not disturb the teaching ability of the university."

This will entail "a very considerable reduction of administrative expenditure." Last year the general administrative expenditure was \$2,149,797. In addition, about 5% of the \$30,728,301, spent on faculties and departments went towards secretarial staff.

The university hopes to save by phasing out some of the small buildings presently being used and putting their users into the

in Quebec.

For the current year, McGill's total expenditure, excluding research, is estimated to be \$45,000,000.

This money is coming from (in millions of dollars):

- \$23 Federal transfer
- \$9 tuition fees
- \$5 gifts, grants, bequests, services to the community, etc.
- \$2 Provincial taxes
- \$6 deficit (unrestricted endowment fund)
- \$45 Total

The Fiscal Policy Transfer Act expires next year said McColl, but he expects it to be extended for one more year.

At present, the administration is trying to make the Bourassa government and the public at large more aware of the situation. In past weeks, Bell has been speaking at various service clubs in Montreal and the Planning Commission is currently working on a submission to the provincial government.

"We've been trying for years to make the public aware of McGill's position," said McColl. "Even when we are running a deficit, the province is making money from us."

KENNEDY: "This has been the grimmest year yet and I can't see any hope of improvement simply due to the economic situation."

Close to half of the endowment fund is earmarked for research, residences and services to students such as athletics, health and student aid. Interest on this portion of the fund goes to support these activities and is not deducted from the government grant.

The interest on the rest of the fund is deducted from the grant.

Last year, McGill received \$4,680,842 interest from its investments. It has been

McGill can invest its money.

Perry Meyer, however, claims. "We are in no position" to invest money in student aid.

At the beginning of the financial year the University had \$96,476,561 in cash and investments.

At the end of the year, it had received \$4,680,842 as interest on these funds.

This works out to an annual return on investment of 4.85%.

When informed of this, Robert Paterson, Chairman of the Investment Committee of the Board of Governors remarked. "I'm surprised it's that high."

He added that fund managers usually try to get two-thirds of a fund's income in the form of capital gains, but admitted that last year the fund suffered a capital loss.

The Bank of Canada's prime lending rate, the rate at which they lend money to other banks, was 7% on June 1, 1969. Eleven days later it went up to 7½% and a month later increased to 8%.

It remained at this level for the next ten months, and then fell to 7½% for the last couple of weeks of the financial year.

What will happen when the money runs out "depends on how good our credit is at the bank," according to Perry Meyer, a member of the executive committee of the Board of Governors.

of Governors. "The university found out too late what the government grant would be for this current year."

McGill's financial year starts on June 1, but last year the government did not announce its grant until the middle of June. The result is that the estimated deficit for this year is \$6 million.

Also, the government has not disclosed any formula for determining the permissible level of expenditure in terms of the number of students.

Based upon past performance, however, McGill anticipates another deficit of \$6 million for next year even after the cutbacks which are supposed to save \$2.6 million.

The unrestricted portion of McGill's endowment funds is the only source of money which McGill has that can be used to cover its deficits. The rest of the endowment fund, worth about \$76.2 million, is money which McGill holds in trust and which can only be used for purpose specified by the donors.

At the beginning of this financial year, the unrestricted portion of McGill's endowment fund has a book value of \$13,647,641 but a market value of only about \$11.7 million.

The market value, what it could be sold for, has been rising since then due to upturns in the stock market.

However, two deficits totalling \$12 million will almost completely wipe out the unrestricted portion of the endowment fund.

What will happen when the money runs out "depends on how good our credit is at the bank," according to Perry Meyer, a member of the executive committee of the Board of Governors.

"We're still hoping the government will change its policy on endowment income," he added.

Robert Bell, principal of McGill, said that "all the revenue which could help us with the operation is subtracted by the government from the operation revenue."

These deductions include all the interest from the unrestricted portion of the en-

new building now being finished.

However, McGill's policy, according to Meyer, is that there will be "no cut in wages". Finlayson labelled as groundless the rumours of an impending fee raise for foreign students. He explained that there would be no point to it as all tuition fees are deducted by the provincial government from the permissible operating budget in determining McGill's grant.

On the other hand, a general reduction in fees is also unlikely as it is felt that the provincial government would not approve.

The university's Planning Commission is currently "discussing alternatives" according to McColl.

If the endowment fund runs out, "We are going to have to come up with some radical thinking."

When asked about rumours that McGill is considering moving to Ontario, he replied, "I wouldn't want to say yes, but I wouldn't want to say no."

He said that the planning commission

"We've been trying for years to make the public aware of McGill's position," said McColl, "Even when we are running a deficit, the province is making money from us."

will "probably never disclose all the alternatives being considered."

Other possible methods of meeting future deficits include mortgaging the physical plant and getting the provincial legislature to remove restrictions from the endowment fund.

Moving the faculty of Agriculture down to the Montreal campus is expected to save McGill \$1 million annually.

The capital cost for the move is estimated at \$6 million, however.

McColl stressed that "the level of grants accorded by the government for 1971-72 will be a very strong indication" of what the government has planned for McGill.

However, mid-April is the earliest that McGill can expect to find out how much it will receive from Quebec. This would be

suggested that McGill could try to pressure Quebec by threatening not to invest that portion of McGill's endowment fund which only goes to support the provincial government.

It has also been recommended that part of McGill's endowment fund be lent to student at a moderate interest rate.

According to Stanley Kennedy, Director of the Student Aid Office, the demand for McGill loan funds is greater than the supply.

He blames the present situation on the "general economic conditions" and the fact that "the government has tightened down on its norms."

Kennedy claims that the student aid situation is going from "bad to worse." "This has been the grimmest year yet and I can't see any hope of improvement simply due to the economic situation."

"Next year will be the hardest year yet and then things may improve."

He emphasized that if students are going to have financial problems they should contact the Student Aid office as early as possible.

He claimed that the government says that it is supplying all the loans necessary and McGill should not be wasting money on unnecessary student aid.

According to Robert Paterson, there are no government restrictions about where

The 1969 issue of Canada Savings Bonds give an initial yield of 7% and if held to maturity in 1978 will give an average annual yield of 8%.

According to Neil Williams, Assistant Manager of the Peel & Sherbrooke branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, his bank was paying between 8% and 8½% interest on money invested for periods of a few months.

The Board of Governors is responsible for managing the finance of this university. Its membership includes many of the most successful businessmen in the country.

It has continuously been argued that the B of G is constituted thusly because they are the people best able to manage the financial affairs of the University.

These people own or control or are members of the boards of the largest companies in Canada.

"The Finance Committee of the Board of Governors sets general guidelines" for how the funds are to be invested said Bell, and "the detailed decisions are made by a professional fund manager" from the Royal Trust Company.

On May 31, 1970 the University owned stocks and bonds for which it had paid \$73,496,776. On the same day the market value of these stocks and bonds was \$66,663,610.

According to Meyer, the qualities looked for in selecting investments are: 1) liquidity, 2) a good rate of return, 3) security, and 4) some growth.

All of this took place during a period of high inflation.

In spite of everything, however, all the members of the administration spoken to expressed optimism that the crisis would be resolved. When asked what this optimism was based upon, they could not come up with anything more concrete than, "They couldn't let McGill die."

McColl: If the endowment fund runs out, "WE are going to have to come up with some radical thinking."

dowment fund and that from the \$30 million portion of the restricted endowment fund which is earmarked for supporting things included in the normal operation of a university such as libraries, and professors in certain fields.

"The only good solution to McGill's financial problems is a change in the present rules," according to Bell.

Dealing with the financial crisis is the "prime responsibility of the Board of Governors" according to its chairman, Stewart Finlayson. "The question will be solved," he added resolutely.

only six weeks before the start of the next financial year and would not permit much rational planning in the way of budget adjustment.

According to Guy Saint Pierre, governmental expenditure on education has been rising at a rate of 30% per annum and is now close to \$2 billion annually. The Department of Education is planning to decrease this rate to 10% per annum.

Under the terms of the Fiscal Policy Transfer Act, the Federal government has, for the past few years, been supplying 50% of the funds for post-secondary education

When told that the Daily wanted information on university financing Donald O. Hebb, Chancellor of McGill University and a member of the Senate and the board of Governors replied, "I haven't got a clue."

The dream is over

"We are stardust, we are golden" - Joni Mitchell.

"You haven't the daring or the fury. You have only the audacity and the ardour of youth. You gentlemen of the nobility can't work up more than a noble humility or a noble indignation, and that's not worth a rap. You don't fight... yet you all think you are heroes..." - from "Fathers and Sons", by Ivan Turgenev.

There have been far too many articles and speeches lately blithely proclaiming the cyclical nature of history as explanation for the calm on campus. Everyone has noticed that we are no closer to Nirvana now than we were five or six years ago; some even say we are further. But what we need today is something more difficult and painful than mere recognition of our apathy. We need to admit that the shining, Aquarian image of the future we built several years ago was nonsense, that the youth movement failed to perceive adequately either itself and its inadequacies or what it wanted.

A few years ago it wasn't surprising to find seven or eight hundred people at a Students' Society open meeting. This month what should have been a crucial open meeting attracted an assortment of about thirty-five hacks and zombies. Perhaps it is true that amendments, sub-amendments and Roberts Rules are unexciting, but, make no mistake about it, we have proven we are the Nowhere Men we denounced so eloquently just a short time ago.

Back then we had a lot of fun sneering at the happy-go-lucky super-achievers of the Fifties; we were different, committed, relevant. Maybe we were, but a lot less than we thought. As the movement has zonked itself out we have entered into a moral and spiritual no-man's land; too apathetic to be of any import, too "enlightened" to let ourselves relax and have fun, and too tired to worry about it.

There were specific conditions - an educational system that was universally perceived as stifling, the golden era of youth culture, rampant materialism, a War in Vietnam that was almost groovy in its despicability, an accelerating decline of traditionalism - that led to an easily defined state of consciousness and mobilization. But we failed to notice even in the slightest way that the struggles we were waging were not much different from those that the three-button suit liberals had been waging for years. We accepted without a murmur the nonsense that our consciousness was a function of our age-grade; "Kill your father", said Jerry Rubin and people listened and fell for it. We found it easy to deny the humanity of "the pigs", as easy as it was for a soldier in Vietnam to deny the humanity of Vietnamese. The heroes of the counter-culture were as blindly followed as the leaders who gave the orders at My Lai. We were as Orwellian in our "Animal Farm"-like behaviour as the rest of the world was in its "1984"-like attitudes.

But the conditions that facilitated the rise of the student movement have changed, and with them that movement:

The University: The whole thing began with educational concerns and criticisms which have over the years become clichés (although no less important now than they were then) From them sprung the belief "change the university and you change the world." Since then that fallacy has been laid bare.

The pressures radicals brought to bear on the schools were the fruits of the first hasty attempts to build an ideology around a vague feeling and some real problems. Before long the call for a balanced, pluralist university was drowned out by the demand for a "critical" university, a demand that was the first significant departure from the liberal values that spawned the movement. Today such demands are viewed as irrelevant and intolerant, and in a category apart from demands for participation and reform. In the first place multi-university conditions have improved perceptibly; today if professors and administrators aren't more involved and less detached, then at least they seem that way. Secondly, it has been realized by most people that universities are not very useful as springboards for action, but instead should be places to be preserved as homes for debate, inquiry and study; actions like the attempted stifling of Barry Commoner are not popular even among his critics - it is better and more rewarding to challenge and question an adversary than to try to bust up his lecture. Finally, with even PhDs on the sidelines, students have to worry about being employable and being employed before they can worry about effecting change.

Some of these developments, like the rebirth of tolerance, are encouraging. Others, like the unemployment problem, are serious problems and even potentially explosive. Still others, like attempts by universities to initiate reforms, are not yet very promising.

Lifestyles: The "counter-culture" has become a dreary, heavy caricature of its former self. The Woodstock feeling is dead, rock music is less involving, less of a youth-nationalistic force, more of a collection of musicians' ego trips. Today the images of Altamont, Janis, and Jimi overshadow those of the carefree festivals.

Social movements today cannot flourish without strong symbols to bind their members in the common struggle. If its symbols deteriorate or are tarnished, a movement is dead.

The Left: It hasn't been this isolated from the mass of students in years. Today it is split into three groups: the ideologues, to whom Mao or Trotsky are gospel, who spend their time either shouting the latest slogans or in heated debate about the Second Internationale; a few immature action freaks, still ready to take to the streets at the drop of a leaflet; and a handful of tired, and often opportunistic, reformists.

The province: McGill students started to come alive about the same time that youth elsewhere in Quebec did. For a while there was common cause - Vietnam and Jean-Guy Cardinal. Gradually the issues shifted to national, cultural and economic ones. During the exciting days of mass marches and romantic violence, McGill radicals made common cause with the Quebec nationalist movement, and The Daily and the Students' Council were readily available instruments for The Struggle. Eventually, however, the Socialist-Independent-Unilingualist-Quebec people gave up on us and left for more exciting fields. McGill students tried in the year that followed to keep up with and support the more progressive aspects of that movement, but it was not to be. The shock of the brutal murder of Pierre Laporte, the increasing threat to English rights in Quebec, and the continued decline of McGill's finances, have led to perplexity, frustration and depression.

But McGill students are prepared, if given the opportunity, to be more than defensive. They believe that it is the English who have been the indifferent dominators, and it is the English who must open up and adjust if they can claim substantial rights and equal treatment from the majority.

All is not dead, of course. There lingers among us a genuine concern to get McGill to better relate to and serve its province and the population - all the population (and this includes the one million anglophones who are so often stupidly dismissed as tools of the "ruling class.")

But it is here that another dilemma arises, for events have flown by us so swiftly and so disconcertingly that the question for the seventies is something that is no longer in our hands: will McGill, assuming that it wants to, be allowed to adjust and change?

The dream is over. The student movement is, for the moment, dead, and it cannot even be said that it died trying.

If and when it does re-emerge, it had better learn from its mistakes - mistakes like spawning elitism, turning to senseless, dangerous and alienating violence, swallowing entire undigested ideologies, and wallowing in self-righteousness. The people it aspires to serve deserve better than that.

Joey Treiger

MCGILL DAILY

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Letters

Come and wallow

Sir: To Ev and Ed with Love from the Music Faculty:

Upon closer perusal of your very positive review of H.M.S. Pinafore, I came across a curious statement concerning Marjorie Williams. Just for the books, she is definitely not "really just an amateur" but rather a full-time student in the Performance programme of the Faculty of Music. We have been aware of her beautiful voice for quite some time now.

Donald Graves is also one of our professionals and his positive contributions to the Faculty of

Music have been apparent for a good many years.

There are lots of other special talents in the Faculty of Music just waiting to be discovered. Attendance at any Faculty concert will bear this out.

Douglas M. Leopold
Assistant to the Dean

P.S. There are still some ten rather special concerts in our present series and those on campus with a little initiative might come and wallow in a little bit of culture and try a new trip for a change. The programme is available at the Union Box Office or at the Faculty of Music, 3605 Mountain Street.

Still bothered

Sir: One question about the war in

Vietnam and certain values associated with academic life bothers me very much: if the war in Vietnam is caused by the imperialism inherent within the very nature of capitalism and it is only under capitalism, or so people like Hayek claim, that one can have certain freedoms, e.g. freedom of speech which is associated with academic life, then isn't the only choice open to us between accepting academic freedom, i.e. those freedoms associated with academic life, and the imperialism that goes with it or fighting the imperialism based on capitalism and thus ultimately endangering the academic freedom associated with capitalism? Here, however, it may be claimed that the capitalist countries, faced with revolt both at home and abroad, will move toward tyranny anyway and thus my question will

no longer be a problem. Here's hoping that it will work out that way because I hate to have problems.

Another problem that bothers me deals with the ARVN soldiers now fighting in Cambodia and Laos against the N.L.F. Why are they fighting? Why aren't they going over to the enemy's side like they did under Diem? Does calling them "puppets" really answer my question? Even though I have read about fifty books on the war, I still can't answer it though I'm sure any avid reader of the Montreal Star or China Reconstructs will be able to answer me.

Robert Feinstein

A reflection

Sir: I regret that the note on the operation of the Senate Committee

for the Continuing Review of University Government published in your issue of Tuesday, February 23, 1971, would seem to give the impression that I have little faith in students taking their problems to departmental chairmen. The true situation is that most students' academic problems can and are resolved by such discussions, but there remain important areas in which the function of an ombudsman within the university would be valuable. It is perhaps a reflection of the demands now being made on departmental chairmen from all sides, that such an appointment for the university as a whole would, in the opinion of our Committee, serve a most useful purpose. I had certainly no intention of giving the impression that the post was required because of in-

(Continued on page 21)

Rehash: The Year in Review

McGill woke up this year to find its contradictions staring it in the face. Financially weak and politically vulnerable, 'ratrapage' finally caught up with the university. A \$6 million deficit would mean firings, cutbacks and an end to the McGill myth.

The university was expecting a government grant of \$28 million. It received \$3 million less. McGill had already accumulated a deficit from the previous year of over \$2 million. Newly-appointed Principal Robert E. Bell perceptively clarified the situation: "The financial limit has definitely come into sight now."

Bell's appointment was made known late in the summer. He succeeded H. Locke Robertson who had exited just before the financial drama became clear. Bell had been Dean of Graduate Studies for a year before accepting the new appointment.

by
Tom Sorell
Phyllis Ball
Amin Kassam

and he was an obscure figure at best in the administrative step-ladder. He is no less obscure as Principal. Assessing his own appointment: "I haven't said I'm the man for the job. Never! I'm still not saying it."

One of Bell's first tasks was the completion of a report on the university's finances which had been prepared by two Vice-Principals and a host of minor bureaucrats. The cutbacks were drastic. One of the first recommendations was a proposal to move the MacDonald College Agriculture Faculty to the main campus in Montreal. The move was calculated to produce much needed revenue from the sale of MacDonald's real estate. Other recommendations included the scraping of plans for projected student residences, the end of intercollegiate athletics, the closing down of the university's museums and academic cut-backs of \$1.4 million.

Dark warnings of financial doom were brought forward by an otherwise colorless Students' Society Executive. Mountain-climber-bureaucrat-vigilante Kevin O'Connell, grimly forecast that there would be more valleys than peaks in Students' Society finances.

Freshman Reception signalled the first in a series of non-events and a year that was having trouble getting started was already beginning to decelerate. Freshman Reception lost \$5,000.

Political groups had mixed fortunes. Blacks began to organize. Maoists faced court procedures after the ransacking by police of one of their bookstores. The Moratorium Committee which had flourished the previous year went the way of similar committees in the US by folding while still in debt. The Southern African Liberation Committee filled the vacuum for a while, then sank into obscurity.

If McGill was dead politically, municipal politics weren't or at least not yet. The Drapeau machine was to be challenged by a hastily-organized social-democratic organization called, a little bit misleadingly, "le Front d'Action Politique" or FRAP.

The first of several weak and short-lived walk-outs at Ontario universities struck at Laurentian University when professors boycotted classes in protest of an autocratic Board of Governors.

At McGill, the same issues had been fought two years before. A new Students' Society Constitution introduced by President Hutton Archer succeeded in haphazardly combining the stipulations of the aborted Hyman-Hajaly-Foster Constitution with the one in effect since 1965. Students would learn later that another Hyman-Hajaly-Foster proposal — a student run co-op building — had been killed by the ever-vigilant university bureaucrats. The result: \$50,000 in architect's fees, thousands wasted in soil testing, and unexpected land taxes of about \$15,000, in addition to the over \$200,000 spent on the property itself.

It was clear that any political stimulus would have to come from outside McGill. And it did, in the form of Barry Commoner, a US pollution expert. His speech to a packed Leacock auditorium set the stage for the sole Maoist confrontation of the year. Police were called in for the first and last time this year when members of the McGill Student Movement made repeated violent efforts to shut Commoner up. The Maoists failed. Commoner finished his speech, and McGill Students oblivious to slogans about American imperialism carried on as if nothing had happened.

As if the campus had not yet had its fill of wayward American intellectuals, B. F. Skinner, replete with admiring reinforcements from Harvard, accepted an honorary degree and brought word by carrier pigeon that, yes, technology will stave off the apocalypse.

Skinner's words, surprisingly enough were, prophetic. An apocalypse of a sort had descended on McGill's medical school by way of a Quebec government bill to institute a scheme of state medicine in the province. Medical specialists bitterly opposed the new legislation and the faculty split over the issue, some claiming that there would be a significant lowering of standards and that skilled medical people would leave Quebec before becoming 40 hour-a-week civil servants.

In Winnipeg, a meeting of Canadian Students' Council Presidents from across Canada met, waffled and left, putting an end to speculation that a Canadian union of students could be resurrected. They didn't agree on much, but they managed to put together a resolution opposing the War Measures Act which was invoked during the time the conference was held.

Most of October happened in Quebec. On the 5th, James Cross, a British trade envoy was kidnapped from his swank Redpath Crescent home. The men responsible were members of the long-dormant Front de Libération du Québec, the FLQ. Five days later there was another political kidnapping. This time it was Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte who was taken by FLQ members with relative ease from his St-Lambert home.

The police did little, and that ineffectively. Their attempts to locate the car used by the kidnappers all failed. The events in Quebec would monopolize world headlines for the next two weeks. Laporte had been taken on a Saturday. The following Friday the Trudeau government made legal a growing repression in Quebec that would occupy RCMP, Montreal and Quebec police for the next four months.

The police were all too quick. Arrests started less than an hour after the WMA had been invoked at about 5 am on Friday, October 16. Army troops which had already massed outside Montreal now poured in fully armed, in truck loads, to patrol the city.

The government action had been prompted by what the Trudeau government called a state of "apprehended insurrection", and if such a thing ever existed, presumably it was happening or would happen in Montreal.

If the soldiers were not expecting a battle, they were dressed for one. Almost 12,000 troops were posted in the city at the peak of the crisis and a steady stream of military vehicles continued to flow into Quebec from bases in Ottawa and as far west as Winnipeg.

Communiques from the two FLQ cells responsible for the kidnappings turned up with startling regularity. The police learned of the content of these communiques when everybody else did — via French-language radio stations who were usually the first to receive them. Like everyone else, they had no idea where the kidnappers were or what they would do. But arrests continued at a rapid pace. Over 1200 raids netted 424 prisoners in towns and cities all over Quebec. Only 65 were retained for trial.

The day after the invocation of the Act, a week after Laporte had been kidnapped, he was found dead in the trunk of the kidnap car in a deserted field in St-Hubert. The first news

reports had it that both Laporte and Cross had been killed, but this later turned out to be false. Cross was still being held.

Planned demonstrations in protest of the War Measures Act were aborted across Canada in the wake of the news. The War Measures Act hit the press hard with all sorts of restrictions on what could and could not be said. It was now illegal to print the FLQ manifesto or to report on activities that had any connection with the group. Le Devoir printing facilities were raided several times so that copy could be checked before publication. Arrests the week after the Laporte death reached a peak of over 500 as police raids grew more and more intense.

Whatever political profits were to be made from the October crisis were cashed in by the Drapeau regime in Montreal, but not without the help of Jean Marchand a former Quebec Labour activist and Trudeau cabinet minister. Marchand had said in Vancouver on October 21 that FRAP, the opposition party in the upcoming Montreal elections, was a "front for the FLQ."

If Drapeau had had any worries about the outcome of the October 25 election, he needn't have. Marchand's Vancouver outburst, made more urgent by the political paranoia in Quebec, won Drapeau the election. But Drapeau himself got in his share of the grand-standing. Charging that "blood would flow in the streets" if FRAP candidates were elected, Drapeau managed to obtain all 52 seats in City Hall. Two FRAP candidates had already been arrested and the party began to crumble little more than two months after its inception.

The CNTU-financed weekly Quebec-Presse had members of its editorial board arrested and at least one of their editions impounded after they had urged sympathy for the FLQ. The CBC made quick program changes at the height of the October crisis, pre-empting a planned special on Lenin and a program on separatism. CTV cancelled two segments of an American TV series which dealt with terrorism in Quebec. Student newspapers in the rest of Canada (and The Daily) were kept under police surveillance and a few had problems getting printed, or were censored by their printers.

The reaction in Quebec to War Measures was much more cautious than in the rest of Canada. University-based civil liberties groups sprang up to safe-guard against the maltreatment of WMA prisoners in Quebec jails. Militant demonstrations were entirely missing. A student strike at CEGEP du Vieux-Montréal which had started the night before the WMA invocation petered out during the weekend that followed.

At McGill, a couple of civil liberties teach-ins were held, but they resulted in no mass-based action as had been hoped.





The university which had been so deeply immersed in its own administrative hassles was now faced with a serious Quebec situation which it managed somehow to live through or ignore.

While Montreal recovered from the initial shock of October's events, the police stumbled upon one of the Laporte kidnappers, but overlooked his companions. Bernard Lortie, a 19 year-old worker admitted his complicity in the kidnapping and told some of what had happened in St-Hubert. The day after his arrest he was dramatically produced as a surprise witness in the Laporte coroner's inquest.

Paul Rose, his brother, and Francis Simard would be captured on December 28. On December 3, the Liberation cell which had brought off the Cross kidnapping agreed to release him if safe passage to Cuba was guaranteed to the abductors. The north-end house where Cross was being held was only one block from Paul Rose's home. Arrangements were quickly made to transport the FLQ members with their families to Cuba.

Cross was found in fairly good health. He spent about a day in a Montreal hospital, conferred with his superiors at the office of the British High Commissioner and left for London.

The trials of the Rose brothers, Simard, Lortie and 28 other people facing charges under the War Measures Act, are currently proceeding at the Palais de la Justice.

By early December it was business as usual at McGill. Student Senators had been elected in mid-October. The elections were subsequently invalidated and then made legal when a Council vote overturned the decision of the Judicial Committee to hold new elections.

At about the same time that the student senators were elected, Senate endorsed the split of the Arts and Science Faculty. The Senate move made official a decision already made by faculty members a year before.

The faculty decision on the split was made on the basis of a report from the Physical Sciences Division, a report made by a committee chaired by Robert Bell. Opposition to the split came mostly from the Arts side of the faculty, but Science members argued that the split would probably facilitate funding the departments and that the faculty if left as it was would grow too unwieldy administratively.

In Senate, opponents of the split emphasized that it would severely limit interdisciplinary study, that it would make faculty structures inflexible. Those in favor of maintaining one faculty also argued that many departments had close academic interests that would be curtailed if the split were approved.

The proposal to split was approved almost unanimously by Senate and was subsequently rubber-stamped by the Board of Governors.

E. J. Stansbury, who only last year was appointed Dean of Arts and Science, was appointed to the Deanship of Science. He said that the split would not cause any significant changes in existing programs in the Faculty, and that it would now be easier for the two faculties to work with their departments.

A new Science faculty committee was set up to study the possibility of eliminating the Divisions in the faculty structure and to look into maintaining ties with the Arts and Medical faculties.

In the Arts Faculty, History department chairman Robert Vogel was named to the Deanship of the new faculty. Vogel had been one of the most vigorous opponents of the split.

Vogel criticized the \$40,000 spent to effect the split as "directly counter to the university's austerity program". He said that the Senate decision ignored academic problems that would arise as a result of the split and added that projections of decreased enrolments in Arts and Science programs made the move unnecessary.

The Arts and Science Undergraduate Society which had opposed the split was now unsure about its status, but a decision was made to keep representation of students from the two faculties in one body.

The student association in the Faculty of Medicine made a decision early in November to pull out of the Canadian Association of Medical Students. Students in the faculty approved the move almost unanimously. They cited the high cost of membership in CAMS as the main reason for the withdrawal.

The medical students weren't the only ones worrying about money. The Placement Service decided it just didn't have enough to continue operating and a decision was made to hand job-finding responsibilities over to Canada Manpower.

But then again not everyone was worried about money or, at least, not directly. Economics students who worry about

the economy all the time anyway, had decided early in October that they were dissatisfied with decision-making in the department and began to make preliminary efforts to bring the representation issue out of deep-freeze.

Not everyone agreed that students should have decision-making power, and some, like Antal Deutsch and Harry Woods weren't even that anxious to talk about it.

Students went ahead anyway calling meetings of all students in the department to officially set up an Economics Student Union to represent them in negotiations with the department.

When the negotiations in October began, between five ESU reps and an equal number of faculty, the talks dragged on as they always tend to do. Four months after the talks began, the department agreed to put students on all its major committees except, of course, the most important one, hiring and firing.

And, just in case people were fed up or bored with faculty splits and medical students withdrawing and new deans and all that other garbage, they could always open their eyes and find themselves in Quebec.

Guy St-Pierre, Quebec Education Minister, not to be outdone by the War Measures antics of Drapeau and Marchand decided that he too would come to the fore in defense of the Quebec people. Since he couldn't invoke a War Measures Act why not investigate all teachers who had said anything favorable about the FLQ during the October crisis? Let's set up a committee, said St-Pierre. And lo, it was done. And putting the Word to action. Abbe Dion was appointed chairman. He would sit in judgement over 800 alleged violators of the WMA. Since then the number of suspects has dwindled to a few dozen. The McGill senate refused to pass a motion denouncing the investigations.

And waiting in the wings was Jerome Choquette, Quebec Justice Minister. Choquette argued that if Quebec was stuck with subversives, it would be wise to keep track of them. Arrangements have been made unofficially with the Polaroid corporation to handle the picture-taking for Choquette's Id cards. Bourassa's attitude, as always, is wait and see.

You can't worry about money all the time. So the Sesquicentennial Committee decided to spend some: \$150,000. It was, after all, McGill's 150th birthday, and what the hell. Plans call for exhibits, conferences, flags, ceremonies, concerts, flags, special publications, TV specials and yup, you guessed it, more flags.

At about the same time that the advertising hype for Sesquicentennial was making its way to McGill grads everywhere, it was learned that Vice-principal Administration, Robert Shaw would soon be making his way to Ottawa. Shaw, who is at the best of times conspicuous by his absence, will make his absence permanent as advisor to the Federal Minister in charge of the Environment.

The cigar-smoking-businessman-engineer-administrator (no relation to Kevin O'Connell), has always made his position clear on his involvement in politics. To previous political offers, Robert Shaw once said, "Nope, you fellows debate till you're blue in the face and when you've decided what you want to do, call me and let me do it for you."

Shaw won't be the only one leaving this year. Forty-two professors will go under much less pleasant circumstances as victims of McGill's austerity drive. Each faculty was told to prune its budget by 5.7% and over half of the savings would come from non-renewal of teaching contracts.

One of the hardest-hit departments in the cut-back scheme was biology which lost four professors. Department chairman Gordon MacLachlan said that the cut-backs "would create an atmosphere in which the best leave and the rest stay on."

Practically no department was left untouched by financial restrictions. One was eliminated all together. East Asia Studies, a newer department at McGill was scrapped despite protests from its director, Professor S. J. Noumoff. French Canada Studies was almost done away with as well. Budget cuts have severely crippled present programs and expansion has been ruled out all together.

The pervasive financial gloom, however, failed to stamp out the political 'consciousness' at McGill. A few students at least decided to join in on a little perversity by forming a group to protest the arbitrary policies of the CBC. The group, appropriately, known as the RCMP (Rassemblement pour la Conservation de Monty Python) demonstrated outside the Radio Canada building in downtown Montreal when

the CBC announced that it would no longer air a controversial satirical cartoon program.

At University of Toronto, student action took a more conventional form as a strike was called over student-faculty parity in university government. At University of Saskatchewan, angry law students decided to strike over teaching methods and exam procedures. Both strikes fizzled out. The one at U of T didn't even get through a referendum.

McGill wasn't totally dead. Kate Millet managed to draw 1000 people to a speech urging that women unite with other oppressed groups in the struggle for liberation. A small campus controversy arose when the Engineering Undergraduates Society agreed to, then decided against partially financing the participation of the Black Students Association at a black peoples conference in Toronto. The BSA charged that the EUS treasurer was a racist, since he was the one responsible for stopping the money. The treasurer said he wasn't a racist, the blacks insisted he was and when the smoke cleared the blacks went to Toronto and the EUS lived happily ever after.

On February 2, Quebec came back into the picture as 1000 demonstrators marched to demand the release of Michel Chartrand who was being held without bail in connection with the War Measures Act.

The McGill Faculty Union also called for Chartrand's release and passed resolutions questioning the Trudeau government's claim of an apprehended insurrection in Quebec, claiming that the federal and Quebec governments were taking advantage of the situation to crush all opposition. The MFU also called for a suspension of prosecution against Michel Chartrand, Pierre Vallières, Robert Lemieux, Charles Gagnon and Jacques Larue-Langlois, all WMA prisoners.

The trial of Paul Rose continued all that month in confusion, as Rose and fellow FLQ members disrupted court proceedings. Rose was repeatedly reprimanded by presiding judge Marcel Nichols. Rose was finally ejected from the courtroom permanently on February 9 and will have to follow his own trial from a jail cell. Rose termed the proceedings "comic opera" and called the judge and prosecutor Jacques Ducloux "a bunch of establishment whores".

The NDP chose February to make their bid for political recognition in Quebec. Some NDP members urged a separation of the Quebec branch of the party from the national body, while others argued for strong federalist policies.

February also saw a city wide strike of Protestant and Catholic teachers after the government announced a re-evaluation of teachers' academic credentials and retroactive pay-cuts after re-classification.

Students at CEGEP du Vieux-Montréal walked out on February 17 in support of the striking teachers. When students decided to occupy the CEGEP, administration officials called in riot police to eject them. The occupation had lasted twenty-one hours. A student boycott of classes followed. Administration officials told then that students who wanted to return to classes had to agree to abide by new regulations disallowing participation in activities that might embarrass the college.

In early March, the Students' Society awoke from its year-long hibernation to wave its benevolent whip over the campus. In the course of a, wonder of wonders, single council meeting, the Students' Society censured a presidential candidate and elected a Daily editor, Tom Sorell.

The new executive, led by student-entrepreneur-turned-employment-dervish Richard Pomerantz came into office to find themselves saddled with a Students' Society supported by approximately 10 per cent of the campus.

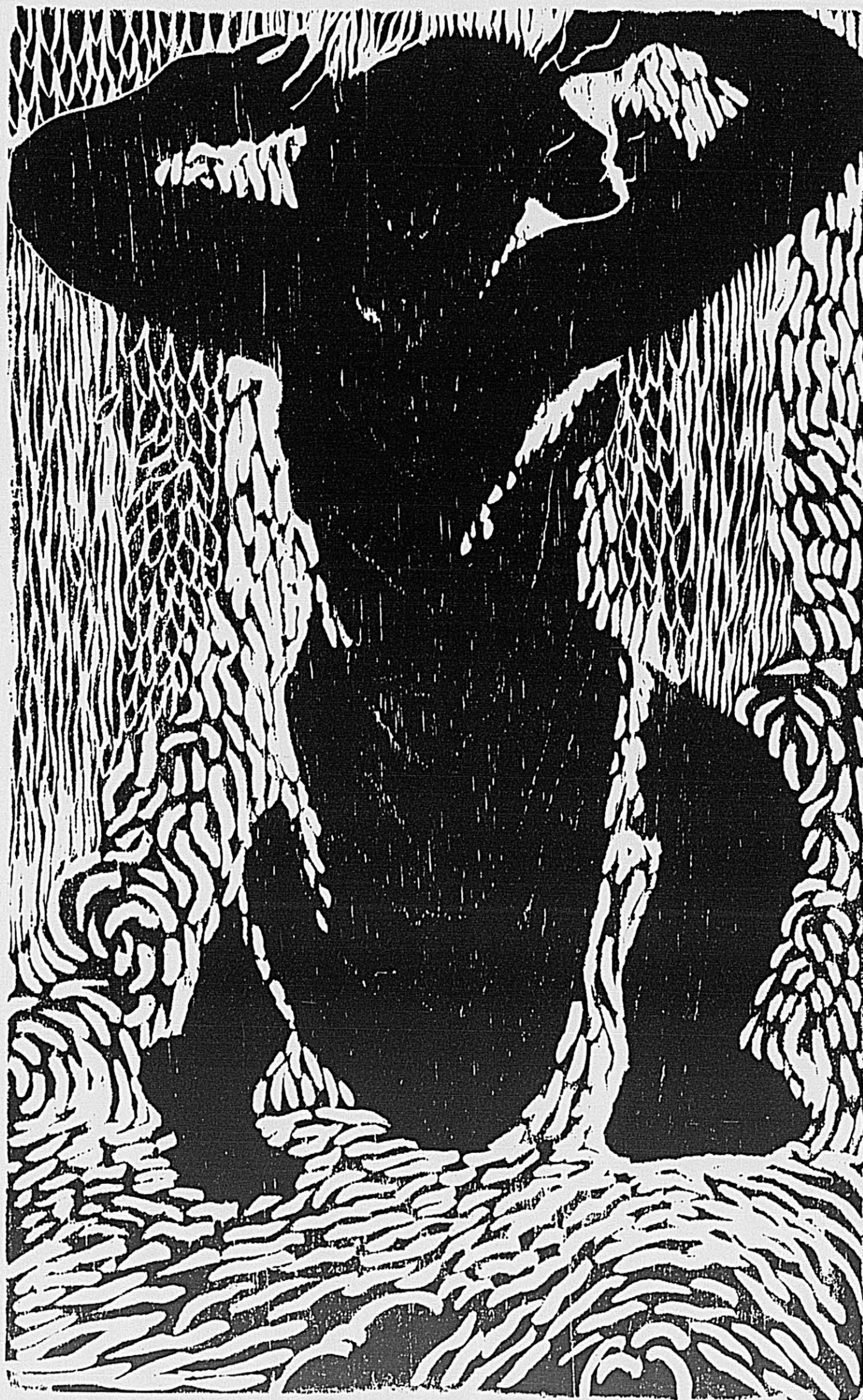
In the dead calm of McGill and in the deader calm of Senate, a long-awaited decision to approve a credit system at McGill was finally approved. The system now allows an accumulation of 30 credits in the collegial program and as many as fifty in the University program.

But those people who understand what this means aren't totally satisfied. The system now requires 90 credits for a degree, but some Senators are arguing that a degree should be given for 120 credits to make McGill's system comparable to the four-year Ontario honors degree.

It hasn't been a great year. We didn't say anything about the snow. And we probably missed out on a few things that didn't matter much anyway. But it seems clear that there is something wrong at McGill this year. It has been one long down, from start to finish. That's the way it's been generally here, in Ontario, in the States, Maybe next year.

the Supplement

MARCH 12, 1971



BY EMY GEGGIE

ERICH SEGAL ON THE DEFENSIVE

SUPP: What made you write *Love Story*?

SEGAL: I had nothing on my mind, except the fact that I was entertaining some students at Christmas, some students that had come to see me, ex-students, graduates, who had been my students. They told me a story of two who loved one another, who were married. His wife supported him through graduate school, and she died. This story just moved me so much, I can't tell you why.

SUPP: Do you need to write?

SEGAL: I happen to be a college professor whose avocation is writing. And this is not a put-on. When you consider the proportion of time I spend on creative writing, vis-a-vis the time I spend preparing my classes, it is miniscule. The trouble is that in this miniscule proportion of time for my avocation I produced such things as the "Yellow Submarine", which made a much bigger noise than any lecture I ever gave at Yale, and so people think that my major concern is with writing things like the "Yellow Submarine" or super-best-sellers like *Love Story*, but it is not so. My SUPREME and overriding concern is teaching a good class. All I am thinking about right now is, is my Aristophanes lecture tomorrow at ten going to be good?

SUPP: Then why do you write? To make money?

SEGAL: People find it hard to believe. It's just because "Love Story" is no. 1 on the best seller list that they think that I must be a novelist. Oh, I'd never call myself a novelist. Anyway, one novel does not a novelist make... I am a writer. Yeah, I call myself a writer, but a part-time one. My major concern is with a: my students and b: with my scholarly research. I've read far more scholarly books than I have anything else.

I didn't give a damn if anyone published it or not. I had to write it. Just having written it, I was satisfied. I was satisfied once the story was out of there.

SUPP: What do you teach?

SEGAL: My teaching at Yale is in Latin and Greek literature.

SUPP: What do you feel about being a celebrity?

SEGAL: *Love Story* is my celebrity. It changes the attitude of my students.

SUPP: Why do you go on T.V.?

SEGAL: Have you ever thought that it's fun to be on T.V.? It's fun, so what's wrong with that? I get my jollies out of that; I get my kicks. I admit it. Mind you, it shocks the hell out of some people, but I get a kick out of the whole thing. Why do I go on T.V.? Some guy said to the New York Times last week, "What is a Yale professor doing on T.V.?" What, is it immoral? I like to do it. If they were saying, what is a Yale professor doing robbing banks, or being a child molester. I'd see their point. But I see nothing immoral about going on television, or enjoying going on television.

SUPP: Do you enjoy teaching?

SEGAL: Absolutely! I get a kick out of giving a good scholarly lecture. I get a kick out of giving a Virgil class to 19 kids.

SUPP: Do you feel that kids are good?

SEGAL: How 'bout that? Yeah. I feel kids aren't that bad.

I have taken every occasion, that my new-found renown has given me, to defend the younger generation. In the White House — because I've been appointed to the National Guard for the Peace Corps, so I have occasion to go down to the White House — I spoke to President Nixon, for heavens' sake, and to some of the Senators down there. To be a kind of advocate for the younger generation. I feel I can say in five minutes, with as much effect, which is not to say great effect, what is on the minds of my students as 2000 of them go down in buses and demonstrate in front of the White House. I had a talk with Mr. Kissinger, who talked about lack of response of the academic community to support administrative policies. I explained, as diplomatically as I could, that the academic community is not going to do it just because you say so. They want facts. They want reasons. I said it all right out. I wasn't rude or anything, but I was straight.

SUPP: Do you think that *Love Story* is a valuable experience?

SEGAL: I think it is a very important thing that artists have a literary value of *Love Story*. Emotional value is necessary. The value of going to the movie and crying with 500 other people is a very very important experience.

SUPP: And the people who don't cry?

SEGAL: *Love Story* doesn't have to work for everybody. It doesn't have to make every single person cry in order to have success touching somewhere in it. I would say that anyone who went belligerently hating *Love Story*, would be suspect. In other words, he could say "GEE, you know it was nice, but I wasn't quite moved to tears. I don't know how I feel about people who say, "Oh, my God, *Love Story*, Wow, how terrible."

SUPP: Did you cry writing *Love Story*?

SEGAL: I'll be perfectly honest with you. I mean the simplest answer is that when I wrote *Love Story* both times, book and movie, I cried both times when writing the sad parts. I cried. Foolish as it may seem, I liter-

ally cried during the death scene at the end. Both times. It's biographical but not autobiographical.

SUPP: Do you feel that we need a change? A human element apart from drugs, sex, revolution?

SEGAL: Exactly. The crux of the matter is that there are millions of people working with the drug scene and the revolution scene. We have had a surplus of these exploitative films and books, etc. There has even been an attempt gauche, and at more sophisticated things. Where? Show me an analogue in ten years, fifteen!

You have had your Strawberry Statement, your gangsters. You have had your statements for and to and on young people, and you have had your Easy Riders. As far as a work of and look at sheer emotion, sheer sentimentality, it is all part and parcel of humanity. Sentimentality comes from the verb to feel. Sentio, sentire, etc.

SUPP: People have accused you of writing a soap opera. Can you defend this?

SEGAL: Let me tell you this. There can be parallels made between *Love Story* and all kinds of soap operas, whether it's Delit, the French author from earlier in this century, or any other schmaltzie writer. But *Love Story* could fall into this category. But something, I don't know what it is even, something rescues *Love Story* from this category, or else all the grand professors would not have taken it as seriously as they did.

The style that I have written it in is deliberate simplicity. Very rarely is there even a subordinate clause. Just to be simple and direct, I don't want to, I am not out to show everybody how well I write. Simple and direct. But not pseudo-Hemingway or anything.

SUPP: How did the department take it, the administration?

SEGAL: Just fine. I teach my classes, do a good job. I write my own articles, why not?

SUPP: What about your colleagues?

SEGAL: They have liked it. They all read it when it came out a year ago, but now we're on to other things. Life goes on. The classics go on. Let's not make

too much of it, it's the press that made too much of it. I don't mean

my interviews. It's what has been written about me outside of interviews that's bothered me. I have to go and speak some more.

SUPP: "Love is never having to say you're sorry". Does that have any great meaning for you outside of the context?

SEGAL: Oliver says it to Jenny, and Jenny says it to Oliver. But *Love Story* begins on page one, and ends on page 131. If you wish to take something out of *Love Story*, take the way it is said. That's your option, but not my interest.

SUPP: Ollie seems to be heading in the direction of his father, whom he disliked. Why?

SEGAL: Oliver Barrett the fourth is not that different from his father. It is part of the characterization of him.

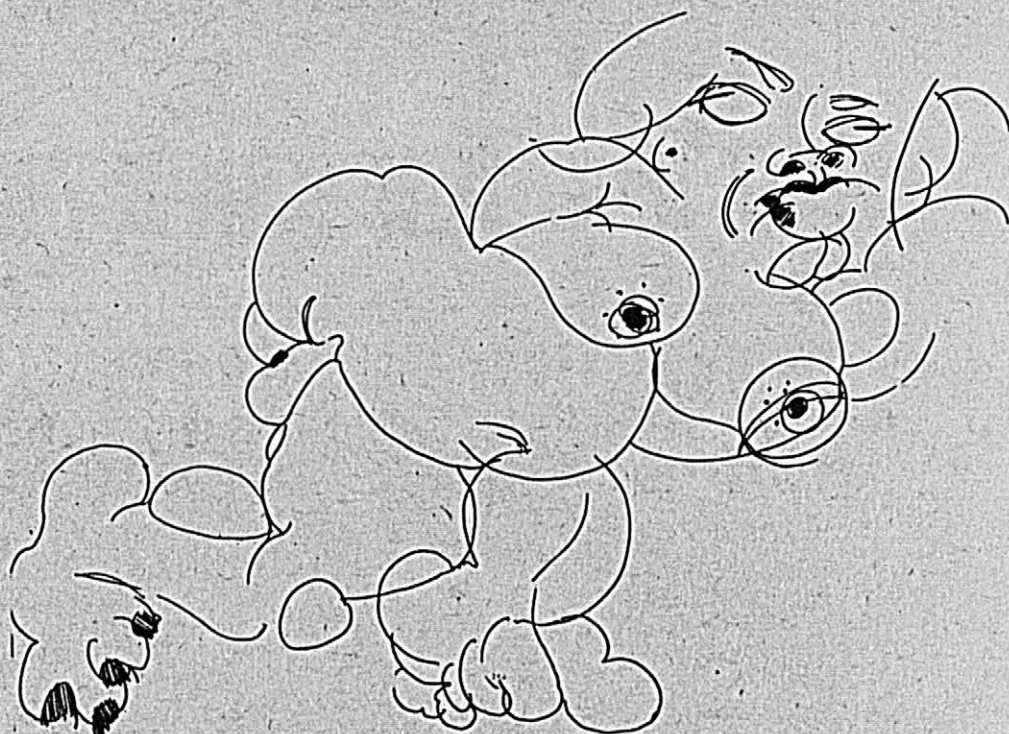
SUPP: Where is Jenny supposed to stand in this, then?

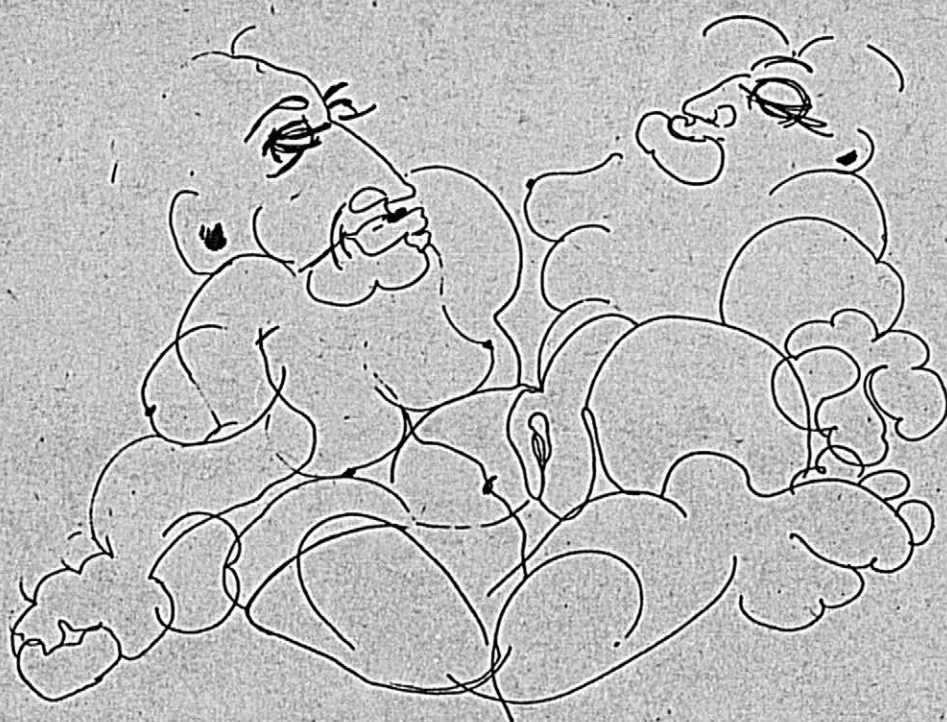
SEGAL: The whole story is that they move to New York and she has to indulge her husband's desires, because, you see, she understands that part of Oliver's insistence on being nouveau riche, is all psychological. She understands him so well. That is why she goes along with all that nouveau riche nonsense. Give him time. It is Oliver's problem, not Jenny's.

SUPP: Why do you think that *Love Story* has been a success?

SEGAL: I'll be honest with you. You cannot ignore the sociological aspects of *Love Story*. When you consider that forty million Americans read it last year, you have to just look at it and say "what is it?" I can't tell you what it is. I only wrote it. Everybody saw the punch but me. These people who don't believe me are making sociological studies. Ah, I don't believe that there is any kind of trend happening other than a "Love Story" phenomenon. Not a real Romanticism. *Love Story* certainly is seen as itself. Without a sequel, without perhaps, anything happening or following after it, it is just something that happened, in and of itself. An isolated incident on the road to ultimate cynicism.

SUPP: It seems like a set-up — "What do you say about a 25 year old girl who died?" Why can't





LOVE STORY - FILM

BY BILL COSCO

Love Story. (Cinema Westmount Square) the controversial film version of Erich Segal's best-seller, manages, at some point, to verify every critical comment made about it. Opinions have run the full range of evaluation: ("maudlin trash"; "banality elevated by a sense of style"; "a profoundly moving film"; etc.

ness and put-on. The conversations are often affected and cloyingly pseudo-cute. Add to this an immersion into the ridiculously artificial world of "big games", beer-bashes, giddy coeds, and "dorm" life, and you can see where the negative criticism gets its fuel.

In portraying the cruel crushing-out of a near perfect love affair by the sudden death of heroine Jenny, a Radcliffe coed, the film alternately beguiles and forces its 1971 audience into taking it seriously enough to end up genuinely affected, and, in some cases, openly sobbing.

At a time when practically no North American idealization has been left unpurged, we find people rushing to cry over the fate of two Ivy-League students who seemingly embody every "false idol" ever worshipped on this continent. On closer inspection, however, they're not half-bad; they have, in fact, a slightly tepid "1970" sensibility, fighting hypocritical parents and administrators and sacrificing an easy, ready-made future to get what they unapologetically want each other, and a chance to shape their own lives. It's also clear that they possess a fair degree of personal and social sensitivity, and so merit some empathy.

On the other side of the coin, the good points are balanced off by abundant "circa 1960" pet-

Love Story is constantly ambiguous in this way, but ultimately provides a welcome excursion back into relative innocence and simplicity, for those willing to let go a bit. Ali MacGraw and Ryan O'Neill help this task along by giving credible performances, even with dialogue an actor could choke on. The filmmakers both succeed and fail, now softening you up with something genuinely touching and honest, then suddenly turning you off with calculated commercialism. The background music is a perfect illustration: the Mozart Piano Sonata in F, when left alone, is a pure, lyrical reflection of what often rings true in this romance. When it comes back with plaintive chorus and a heavenly host of strings loaded on (shades of Mantovani) it has all the sincerity of those "it's the real thing" Coke commercials. Likewise, the total film deserves both the praise and the condemnation it is receiving, probably best left for a day the right "mood" hits you for this sort of thing.

you stop making people cry and write a happy book.

SEGAL: Why would I write this book if she hadn't died? Yours is the cynical view. The beauty and the message of those who believe is that they say, "My God, if she hadn't died, then life would have been the same for the next 40 or some odd number of years. That is what I intended to show."

SUPP: It seems cynical that Oliver wants only to share the dying process...

Oliver would not tell you the story. That is very important. Oliver does not tell of his marriage to other people. Their is a very private and a very perfect relationship. Oliver does not tell strangers about his wife Jenny. The whole occasion of *Love Story*, is that he is hit by this incredible trauma, and he is talking to you, TO YOU! My editor told me that there was a grave mistake in *Love Story*. I said, "What?" She said, "We ne-

ver know who Oliver is talking to." He is talking to you. That is part of the effect of the book, that he is talking to you. That is the importance of the first line. The whole occasion of the death is forgotten otherwise. You are looking for someone to die.

SUPP: How did your students react?

SEGAL: The reaction at Yale from students in general has been the reaction of students in general all over the States. There were those who liked it, who were the majority, and those who disliked it and they were the minority. I am glad of that. I am glad, most of all, that it did not jeopardize my classroom effectiveness.

SUPP: Do you feel that people who didn't like *Love Story* are strange?

SEGAL: No. There is no emotional or moral law that says: thou shalt love *Love Story*, nor anything that says that anyone who does not like *Love Story* is

a hardened cynic. Say that among the people who don't like it there are those that don't like it for the wrong reasons, whatever they are... I do want to emphasize, however, that people have an absolute freedom to like and dislike *Love Story*, as long as you have good, valid, rational reasons. You can react the way you want, as long as you have your reasons.

SUPP: What about those who say, if it's a best seller, it can't be good?

SEGAL: You know darn well that is a snobbery, and that's not really true. *Lolita* was also a best seller, and one of the finest books ever written in the English language. It is not to make a comparison between *Love Story* and *Lolita*, in terms of their literary body. I would not dare. On the other hand, there is also "The French Lieutenant's Woman", which preceded *Love Story* a no. 1. A beautifully written book. A piece of literature undeniably a valuable thing.



for you, old man, it's been
a strong yank and pull

the rope gives way, then stands again
tugging at the rope, it's been

a struggle of conversation
that no longer flows from question to answer

but it all winds up to be
a sweet secret confessed

an old film of regret freshly told
a comedy closed with your applause

what a list of pleasant things!
to hum and recall when the grandson asks

and you?
what about you? did you do those things too?

your answer has always been the old
photograph

scratched by use and keeping
you used to bring it out
with crumbs and pieces of thread

but your hopes have gone dry
the carpets are dry

while water rushes
water flushes in the toilet

II

call your old friends and cry over lost times
like money gone had, the good times you had

you manufactured, like the sun in the

and cheese sandwiches in the middle of the
morning day

but goodbyes must be said, no comfort now
with your throat gone dry with drinking the
secrets

and lies, that drug for a while,
complaint is your cure

cause that's what you go to
when the world crowds around

to gape and demand the background
the reasonable explanation

why do you lie so quiet and humble?
no one has known you quite like this

smiling for bits of toast and coffee
cause it's handed to you

III

a coming together with God
that's how you remember the last few days,
giving

to this One Ear
that listens to your deepest groan

that imitates every other groan
in the crowded temple

to this One Eye
that sees you moving silently in the rhythm

of humility, bowing shame
begging such little favour

grant one Day
one more day of Light
in this dark cold Universe
because I believe in You
and all that You do
until I die
and I lie with You
Amen

to this One Hand
that erased your fear in the past

and flew, like a thought of duty,
into the West

to this One Mind
that bounces with your senile leaps

to the past, the present, but never the future
which hangs on your winter coat and pulls at
your arm

to this One Great Humanity
whose name sticks in Your throat

and you vomit it faithfully
like you vomit the rest of your tradition

for they got through it
so must you

and now a mistake, a block at your door,
the shock of seeing and old friend

who's tired, who wants to sit and close his
eyes
while you sound from the kitchen

who refuses to share your cigars and wine
your jokes and apologies

for being no more than you paint
in young years, who refuses to pity you

and study you, and echo your pain,
instead

he just sleeps there, waking to your sudden
shouts
then just as suddenly falling asleep again

IV

and suspense, for the grandson waits for his
present

to laugh and dry your tears

tears you sowed long ago
long long ago, in sour years

that have been ripped from everyone's
calendar
long long ago

but you go on, old man
listen to your music, it's made

to be listened to, to wade and splash in,
it's the water for you now

A SALUTE BY TOM KONYVES

ON BECOMING AN ANTHROPOLOGIST: DRAGON SLAYING ON CRESCENT ST.

DRAGON SLAYER #1

BY CAROLINE STEWART



It was all very well-intentioned, a well thought-out, pre-researched anthropological field study of the Crescent Street phenomenon, its people and its culture. Does it exist? Who participates? What is Crescent Street's contribution to the art scene in Montreal? Oh so well-intentioned, so coolly academic, so sterile, so inhuman, so dead. Dead only two hours into the evening of our first night in the field, our first night devoted to the "objective" observation of life in the Boiler Room pub, consumed, negated, abandoned... lost between the lines of intimate conversation, drowned beneath the heavy drone of human interaction, pulsating music and emotions. The Boiler Room, Crescent Street's answer to computerized friendships, instant success. No need for formalities, no red tape, direct and to the point. "I am lonely ... I need you. You are lonely ... you need me." A good lay? A willing ear? A free beer? A haven from the emptiness of anomie. The Boiler Room. Noble knight, slayer of alien beings, enemy of those who would dare to remain aloof. Destroyer of scientific enquiry. And so with little struggle and much willingness the anthropological study of Crescent Street died and in its place was born a sense of involvement and belonging. No more was I anthropologist, student of man, but human being, friend, companion, taking in but equally giving out, revealing myself as did those about me, sharing and in turn receiving the joys and the sadnesses of barred souls and human truths. It is, therefore, these feelings I wish to convey to you, these feelings about the nature of my transformation from anthropologist to human being, about my journey from the outside to the inside, from observer of life to liver of life.

I first entered the pub around

five o'clock on a Friday evening, alone and anxious. I was not the least bit accustomed to pub life having only once before entered such an establishment and never before without my husband, and for me the evening was to be something more than a mere test of my proficiency as student-anthropologist, but a test, as well, of my atrophying abilities to exist successfully as an individual and not as a wife and dependent. For too long I had been only part of a human being, having lost that sense of confidence I once possessed, and for some strange reason I realized that the success of such a partnership was resting on my handling of the situation in the Boiler Room, where for the first time in nearly three years I would be dependent only upon myself, making my own decisions and suffering from my own mistakes. It was not a question of being liberated, but a question of finding myself. It was, therefore, with a combination of personal as well as academic motives, that I first stepped from the end-of-day sunlight into the murky basement twilight of the Boiler Room, hoping desperately to locate my fellow field researchers. I scanned the room mechanically, blinded by the radical change in light, searching in a quietly frantic way for some sign of welcome or familiarity, but as my eyes accustomed themselves to the subdued cavernous shadows, it became apparent that I was the first to arrive, facing alone the myriad pairs of eyes which seemed to float about in space, belonging to no one in particular... just floating there and staring, staring coldly. It was as though the eyes were looking beyond or through me at some strange and alien beast looming behind me ready to strike at any moment. It never occurred to me that it was I who was the cruel and foreign creature who so unmer-

cifully threatened the peace and security of this protected urban monastery, this island of humanity oblivious to the world outside. It never occurred to me that it was I in all of my self-consciousness and timidity who dared to confront these poor unassuming individuals with the perils of anonymity, for in my own embarrassment and fear I sensed my own complete lack of sophistication, that unique and prized gift which graces a few select and lucky individuals to taste of butterfly miracles, allowing them the smooth and painless metamorphosis from one foreign setting to another, suffering no ill-effects from the transformation only to be gathered up with open arms into the secure fold of those who call a situation "home." No, I never dreamed that I was the outsider, for was I not amongst my own people: my own kind? Struggling to maintain a certain degree of non-chalance, I moved toward the bar, hoping that perhaps my eyes had failed me and that some familiar face would appear among the masses. The floating eyes, at least, had now attached themselves to human forms, and I could see groups of men and women slouching over thick oak tables, beers in hand, engrossed in quiet conversations. My attention, however, was especially drawn to two Bohemian-looking males who sat together with their backs against the wall. The fact that they caught my eye is not surprising, for they were bathed in the darkened cave's only direct lighting, which highlighted their sallow winter complexions, producing an eerie almost ghostly effect which distorted and elongated their features giving one the impression that he had just stepped into a Modigliani painting. Beckoning, they invited me to join them and I accepted gladly, sliding across the narrow bench which faced them. The ease of this first encounter

encouraged me somewhat, and I rushed to break the discomforting silence, asking innumerable direct and rigid questions, one after another. Their replies were equally direct, but restrained and uneasy... the absurdity of the situation did not wait long to make itself known to all of us. Funny, but as I think about it now, I could not have selected a worse place to test my anthropological wings, for as hard as I did try to remain unattached, coolly objective, scientific, I could not, becoming increasingly more vulnerable as the minutes ticked by. If only I had disliked my table mates. If only their conversations had lacked that warm intimacy which one usually finds only among the best of friends. If only they had let me remain aloof. My companions did not, and the Boiler Room did not, together they conspired to entrap me and involve me, to know me... they succeeded. I found myself answering more questions than I could put out, no longer an outsider, a technician, but a working part of the machinery, the machinery of human social interaction. And that which I felt I had lost somewhere in three years of marriage, that part of ourselves which remains unique and beautiful in its uniqueness, I found that too, somewhere deep within a conversation with Robert, my young and sensitive companion who was suffering the consequences of a hasty marriage, a new baby he might never see, and a long and painful divorce or somewhere in my conversation with L-T owner of the Lenin-Trotsky photography studio who glared at me with cold and nihilistic eyes and laughed with almost sinister glee as he called me a spring-chicken. Yes somewhere between the truth of his statement, my own undeniable unworldliness, and the sharing of my married happiness with one so much less so, I found a certain bit of my old individuality creep-

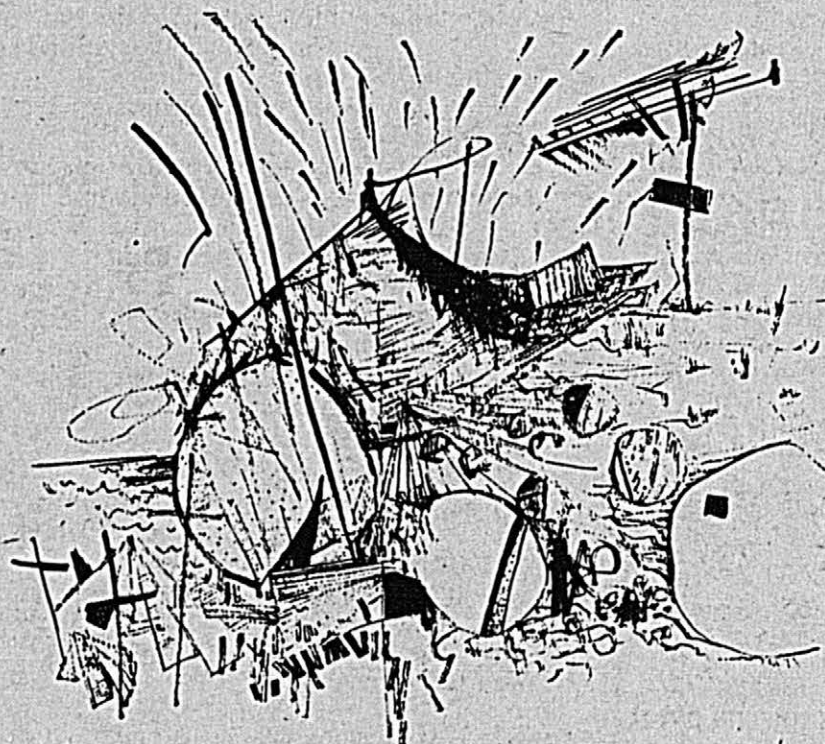
ing through, peeking out like so many spring time flowers, fresh, alive and oh so good to know exist.

And so the academic study of Crescent Street died; the Boiler Room has been slaying dragons of equal strength for years and years. Magic? You might say so... the magic which comes only with the understanding that we are all human beings who desperately need each other, who desperately want to share our emotions and experiences with others, but not to give them away like so many useless pieces of information. My future in anthropology? As a neophyte there is still much to learn, and perhaps the riddle has yet to be solved, perhaps the paradox of objectivity and total encorporation is irrelevant. It is, however, a paradox that must be dealt with both individually and within the entire field of anthropology, a paradox that has been avoided for far too long. I avoided the issue and threw in the towel, permitting the study of Crescent Street culture to collapse before it even got off the ground. How many other potentially significant studies fall by the wayside for these exact same reasons? Surely anthropology in general will be confronted with this dilemma as more and more young students enter the field. Can the discipline defend itself when confronted with individuals who demand something more than the cold hard facts, who demand sensitivity and humanness in a field which is purposed to understand the nature of man. As for myself, I have yet to decide as to whether there is a meaningful future for anthropology or not, but my friends at the Boiler Room would probably tell you that it hasn't got a chance.



DRAGON SLAYER # 2

BY ANN STRAPP



Every weekend, the Star and the Gazette hasten to inform us that the local scene is alive and well in Montreal. And this we receive as our just due: somehow our right. For, as we modestly concede, Montreal is the shining star of Canada. If the local press wishes to eulogize Crescent Street, with its bars, boutiques, restaurants and shops, can we really object?

Any great academic pursuit must begin with some vital and burning question and this looked as good as any, even if it wasn't a question. Was it possible that we, the innocent public were being led on? Could it be possible that we were the victims of a giant sham, a great Crescent Street caper so to speak?

Crescent Street, say the local rags, is chic (as often as not it is the Crescent Street area which serves to fuel the presses); or if chicness is not your bag, Crescent Street is 'right'. The high-powered interior decorating jobs create a fitting stage upon which to proclaim one's social person, whatever that may be. And there are as many niches on Crescent Street as there are social persons to play. Interiors merge with exteriors in sidewalk cafes, extending the stage onto the street which never really ceased to be a stage anyway.

Participation in the Crescent Street sub-culture, we noted smugly, implies a privileged elitism of sorts. Prices have yet to reach the bargain basement, and for many, there is an element of social prestige involved in using the Crescent Street facilities. The sleek shops provide the opportunity to buy one's very own portion of chic, in whatever shape, form or style one's little heart may desire. And the restaurants, bars and clubs provide the opportunity to proclaim it. Publicity for the area, first through media chan-

nels, but also by word of mouth, imply that the area is meant to serve the favoured segment of the population; prices being such to stymie the less smiled upon from participating in its use more than marginally.

At this the blood hound in us twitches. Can there not be a can of worms lurking somewhere? Obviously, commercial interests in the subculture must be exploiting the poor, dumb masses (us). And the status orientation of Crescent Street seems to run counter to developing trends in the cultural form. Andy Warhol's soup can should have done away with cultural modes available to only a few. Instead it spawned a rash of Campbell Tomato soup tumblers and ashtrays, mass produced and still sold at specialty prices. Almost all the art surfacing today attempts to treat its audience in a new manner, to bring him into participation with it, to force him to continue the artistic process, to be used as a tool towards his own self recognition.

Yet the artistic endeavours of the Crescent St. subculture attempt to maintain the old patron relationship, or at least seems to be in no rush to change from catering to the detached and isolated viewer or connoisseur. Antique stores, art galleries, specialty linen shops and jeweller's salons all fall into this category and appear unlikely to change. Even that aspect of the artistic community which should be the most responsive to patron fluctuations the clothing industry, seems totally unaware of any need totally unaware of any need to change its relationship with its customers, other than to keep the styles from getting boring. This all seems counter to the processes involved in population pressure under urbanization and stabilization of income towards a norm which should render such a cultural luxury obsolete since

it can only absorb a small segment of the population.

And there are always the prices which, within the Crescent St. group are higher than for identical items in other city section. Yet people are obviously willing to pay for the privilege of shopping there, either because its location leaves them no choice, or because they can garner benefits for doing so. And there sits Crescent St., contented, prosperous, basking in the warm sunshine of public approval.

There are some who might consider such a situation to be a veritable cultural swindle. A protected market, an eager clientele, Zounds, a situation ripe for personal profit! And all with little effective feedback from the customers to crimp the style. The scent of blood quickens.

However, although there does seem to be merit for some changes, opinion of Crescent St. must be tempered in the face of the other half of the local cultural fountain of life.

Commercially, Crescent St. does not cease to exist at 6:00 P.M. Instead, the bars, pubs, restaurants, and discos take over the focus of attention. Not that their operation is in any way contradictory to the mood built up by the daytime activities of the shops. They easily serve as an extension to the process, a means of displaying the new ready-made image bought in the afternoon, and is an acceptable place to be seen and to meet other acceptable people.

And there are all sorts of acceptable people types. And for each people type there is a bar or pub somewhere in the area to cater to it. Chances are, a person who is a regular at the Boiler Room isn't likely to wish to frequent the Sir Winston which spe-

cializes in the projection of a different sort of social personality. Or vice versa. In fact, there is marked social differentiation among the social groupings which make use of the area, not simply in terms of life styles represented, but also along the lines of language and age and even profession. The nose begins to twitch again.

Maybe all is not lost, perhaps the scene is not as vibrant as Mayor Drapau would like all those nice little tourists with all those nice little dollars to believe. After all, the B and B report says that we've got to mix and Crescent St., our font of inspiration and field of action, does not operate that way.

But to field the troops so to speak, on the basis of this observation is dirty pool, and as everyone knows, you got to at least appear ethical in the academic game. It is dirty pool because although there is validity in the observation, Crescent St. night life does not exist to fulfill the recommendations of the B and B report. Neither is it as simplistic a relationship as previously suggested. The people who use Crescent St. as a meeting place, as a place to go off and forget themselves for a while or to sort themselves out, do not consciously use Crescent Street as a sounding board for their egos or as a backdrop for their latest thing.

Neither are they the innocent victims of a great conspiracy to lead them blindly along a path of self-deception concocted by some mad journalist in cahoots with the local business wizard on the make. They are not deluded by the rosy words nor by the carefully maintained kinetic atmosphere within which they sit. You don't have to buy your clothes on Crescent St. to sit on it, and you're a fool not to realize that the local

ones are a gyp. So what if all the bars which are so carefully unique are owned by two or three concerns, at least they're there to be used, and there may be Mafia connections, but then at least they keep the places open and they don't embarrass anyone by shooting up enemies on Crescent St. In fact, Crescent St. is quite safe, publicly acceptable to use and pleasant to sit on, even if you have to wait in line.

For Crescent Street is a place to meet people, not just the 'right' people certified by the Star but any people, a place to meet old friends and make new ones, a giant Shopping Center Drug Store. Therefore all the criticism of it pales when seen in the light of the needs of the city, any city, of the need for people to congregate and relax without getting lost in the crowd, or of being dwarfed by the crowd. Crescent Street is remarkably small townish and it is because of this that it manages to have charm, to be alive. Knowing the mess that most cities are mired in today, do we have any right to scoff at one attempt to lighten the load?

The blood hound positively cringes back into his kennel. Well, at least he's got a heart. Academic pursuits must be put off for another day and another topic, this one to be laid to sleep in peace. It has earned its rest.

BARREN SATURDAY

by J. Peters

A man taken in the heart
With one day to go.
A gris face, turned a way
That the rest could have redeemed.

The Liberty bell grates in
The early church.
He was pinned to his past
By wonder, V-full.

And the chorus girls remembered
His flowers,
Given under the red light
At a half open door
That half shut.

The drummer's hands danced across
On a tight pink skin
And the theatre flames leapt
Around dragged faces.

One day to go
In a bowler hat.

ORACLES UNEMPLOYED

by Lazar Sama

My adam's apple hangs
like a rock in a sack,
the tails of the animals I
fed were done up in question
marks

the fire in the poet's house
burned him alive...
when I knew it would happen
I said:

Sometimes a poet dies
and when they steal the
pennies from his eyes,
there is nothing left to tell me
what he looked like

I told the poet's fire to the
ants,
lice, bugs, anything that
knew hell,
I took the insect's dream
of eating
to the market; leaving,
smells were filled with
nibble marks,
shouts, eaten off the vendor's
tongues
like a locust-settled field

And everyone knew,
except his son who
stared for
hours at a crow near the house
before it burned

I could not tell him it was his
father's
skull caught in the tree,
trying to make
a second appearance

white verbs
mind refrigerators
to freeze action in
the manner of stars

light that rises in a hearing dictionary
not so mysterious as
white verbs

healed from Satanic bibles
for pages of static
whippings

INLAND WATERS OF A DREAM

by Penny Leavitt

The green, sick, ugly witch came to me
one night
When the brightness of the sky had
diminished

To a thick velvet fog-
And she enveloped me in her tresses
Of oiled silence.
(She taught me how to prey on the silence)
Beginning, she took my hand and led
me to rooms
Of various dimensions where she left
me

To sort out the boneless depths
of her secrets myself.
Then down a dimly lit corridor
And into fields of magic coloured

Her fingers of scarlet.
And here we sat until she uttered a
shriek

Which tore at my heart and ears
With fear and strange thoughts—
And it echoed down the hollows of the
Vast domains to dwellers
Whom I had never seen.

Here lay here vikings who fought her
battles

And screamed her successes;
Don Quixote lay there too and he shielded
Her dominion with his sword which
was called

Illustrious:
And many more ancient faces flew past
me

And into the gloom beyond
With names that brought the old scenes
Of scattered visages and Dark Towers.
Within that hoary face beside me
Lay the eyes of mirrored lovers.

So all the pathways I followed
And knew all of the Art,
Each spidered veil,
Al reckles drewms
Were launched within my grapping hand,
Held to a new master;

But now and then my witch comes to call,
And I see the muddy tears of
remembrance
Call vengeance on that withered face.

by P. Richardson

I

song of basin
silvery tongues
of chilled floss
swill the basin.
scouring lichen

by R. Aikstinas

under a slivered moon
a sky hung thick
with
november nip-
up drift clash.
of sound gouging

marie

on my left leg

just above the knee

i still bear the scar

from when i first met you

by Barry Wexler



over
eons into
this basin makes

air shudder
to think / clear
star sought:

II

whereof some
molten tarn of
thought, long stilled
in glacial sway, could
charge this mossed inferno
beyond its rowdiest maiden spray.
sputtering blind light into shallows
of a broad meander, where gauzed
meganeura
wings skim under hundred foot lepidodendrons

That is not it at all,
That is not what I meant, at all.
— "Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock"

by carol bronstein

Forgive my constant sadness.
I try to laugh for you,
playing as we did before
but my mind is crowded
with thoughts of your leaving.
the miles you will set between us.

And laughter is too close to tears.

I am ashamed to cry —
to show my need of you.
I am afraid to smile —
it will be too soft;
you will see my love
and turn away,
embarrassed
or afraid

Laughter is too close to love.



by carol bronstein

I will live through your absence;
I have made plans for my existence.

I will walk alone long and often
singing your songs;
they will be good company.

I will drink the tea you gave me
and remember laughing Breakfast
at two in the afternoon.

I will put your photographs
and the single note you sent
in the back corner of a drawer;
I will not look at them.

I will read the poems I wrote to you
(even those you did not see)
and cry very quietly
because they worked no magic.

I will walk by your empty
apartment;
I will not look up at the windows.

I will practice staring at tall,
bearded strangers
and not seeing you;
I will work hard at it.

I will spend many days
awaiting your return,
pretending you will return.

SUPPORT

BY MICHAEL DARLING

If anyone had seen the strange couple proceeding through the deserted city streets that afternoon, they might have noted a resemblance to a large dog taking a child for a walk. The girl, calm and decisive, seemed to glide across the pavement, slipping swiftly in and out of the long shadows of the buildings overhead, while the man followed, falling behind frequently, and then suddenly darting ahead to catch up with her. At each corner, he took her arm and tried to propel her across the street, but invariably her arm went limp, and she refused to move until he had let go. Then she was off again, confident of her destination, and quite ignorant of the little drama going on behind her, as the man dodged between street-lamps, pressing the palms of his hands against the iron posts as he passed, and giving a little push to speed him on his way.

The charade came abruptly to a halt in the shadow of an old warehouse. The girl turned and spoke a few words to the man as he came running up to meet her. Then she turned away again and walked down the street, her dark hair bouncing lightly on her shoulders. As she turned the corner, the sun flashed across her back and the dark hair glimmer-

ed briefly, each stray wisp sparking with a tiny liquid flame, and then she was gone.

The man stood staring after her, unable to move. His mouth opened slightly, and then closed again. His eyes were still fixed on the spot where she had last been visible, and he leaned an elbow against the wall of the building to steady himself. He would make no further attempt to pick up the leash.

Coming back down the street, he scuffed the heels of his shoes along the pavement, and peevishly kicked at a bucket of soapy water that some window-washer had left on the sidewalk. The bucket tipped over, and the water ran out into the gutter, trickling down the street. He watched it go, staring at the soap bubbles floating lifelessly down until the last slippery bubble had burst and melted into the stream. Then he went home.

It was his last night in the city, and he intended to celebrate it with a good dinner. He liked to cook, and for this occasion he had bought a large turkey, which he had just then pulled out of the oven, and placed in front of himself on the table. The shadow-flame of a single candle flickered across the ceiling, while the light reflected out of the mirror surface of the carving knife at

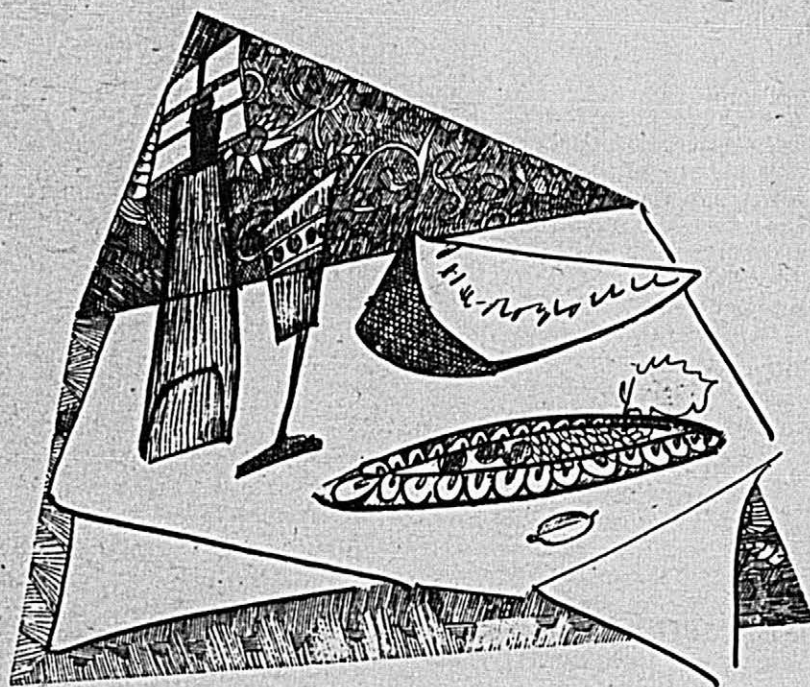
his side. It was a big, thick knife with a wide blade, and he touched it gently with his finger. Yes, it was sharp enough to split hairs, he thought. The man mumbled a few words, and then brought the knife down quickly, slicing deeply into the breast of the bird, working the knife back and forth until a large slab of meat fell down onto the plate. He picked it up with a fork and carefully peeled the skin off, and set it to one side. Then, he slowly pulled out the stitches, placing the string on the other side of the plate, and smiling a little at the precision with which he had performed the whole operation. Almost as an afterthought, he reached inside for the stuffing.

The candle had not quite burnt itself out by the time he had finished his dinner. While pouring the last few drops from the bottle of red wine into his glass, he noticed that his greasy knife no longer reflected the little dancing lights along the walls, and he looked around for a cloth to wipe off the blade. When he had turned back however, the flame had died, and he replaced the knife on his plate without wiping it. It was a good dinner anyway, he said to himself, feeling a little indigestion coming on, and I won't need another like it for some time.

He awoke early the next morning, had a hasty breakfast, and left for the train station. He felt

stronger than he had for several weeks, and guessed it was because he was finally leaving the city where he'd wasted so much time.

On reaching the station, the man hurried to the platform, bounded into his carriage and flopped down in a seat. He was eager to be off to new places, see new worlds, make new conquests. Just then, the conductor arrived, and as he punched the ticket, the man noticed how he stared hard at the new belt he was wearing. When the conductor had gone, he undid the knot and held it up to the light. It still shone in the morning sunlight, each stray wisp of hair glowing with a secret glimmer all its own. He wondered how long the effect would last.



CANZON: SATURNALIA

by Frederick Louder

by Martin Newman

If I were a painter
I would paint the birth in red, no shadows,
Mary with her legs wide open.
Green is the diametric opposite
of red.
I would paint the life in green.
If Jesus must have a crown of light
around his head,
I would paint the rays as dandelion leaves.

He died.
They have his shroud in Turin.
The blood and the sweat show that
he suffered,
and that he had a forked beard
and a hook nose and one shorter leg.
He died in winter
but he comes back with the clover.
Jesus knew the fish in the Sea of Galilee.

This winter, you lie unmentioned in the earth,
And I, stitch-lipped, cut down the holly tree.
Now learn well, what the holly yields in me:
A child delivered of the miraculous ring
Cut in my wet and frozen harrowing.
My bitterness declared to Hope and Hell, that he
Was born beyond assumption, utterly.

Hate proceeds from the mind, fire from the spleen,
Wailing from the heart: Where Acheron begins
The ring descended, shivering in the green
Light, in twelve bands binding the holly's quivers;
You were the ivy at the juncture of the rivers,
And your opulence was the origin of the three,
Which flow beyond assumption, utterly.

Now learn, there are no nets nor floating spears
Of fishers in the currents of the abysses;
Now learn, there are no mistletoes in Hell
But there are seven wires where the ring is.
(Seven times on the cycle there flew a halcyon
Toward the ocean-burial of the sun.)
Take leave, take love, the child, and hope, and we
Are all beyond assumption, utterly.

There are no salt-cellars in the unfathomed well
That I have sounded, finding frozen water;
Closing a goatskin bag about the lyre,
I dove upon the dark floes, knowing that we are
One Stygian will — reminded endlessly,
Take leave, take love, we have drifted to a dead shore,
There burying our child, knowing that he, and we,
Were gone beyond assumption, utterly.

When the ring is fallen to the cellar of jealousy,
Which is at the bottom of the winter sea,
I am declaiming now above Galilee:
Take leave, take love — Holly and Ivy, we
Are gone beyond assumption, utterly.

BEFORE JESUS WALKED AMONG THE INDIANS

by martin newman

Before Jesus walked among the Indians
in some Puritan painting
he was Brando —
J. C. rode into town to get a shave.
Heavy boots and spurs on the boardwalk,
or walking down Broadway
with the pimps, poolsharks, pickpockets
shoe shine boys
Dysmus and Mag
with a far away look in his eyes
sinning and praying
black David a gospel singer.
I dreamt of a 1930 jazz band
doing a blues about Jesus
an alcoholic with a beautiful girl friend
cigarette dangling
one hand against a wall in Nazareth, pissing.

BAPTISM

by Wm. Hugo Rippley

The influential gods decree
To babies sitting on their knee:
The gods are magically defined
To view the limit of their mind

by David Lieber

I
This is the hour of the day
When peasants sip and nibble their communion
with a body
wobbling upon the altar
caked in fat, where no blood runs:
when masses hurl themselves
into cocacola holocaust
for thirst of holy water.
mothers laugh at fallen sons
and friends at trampled friends:
when all the churchmen flaunt
their lethal dialogues
in search of torn and livid flesh
to napalm from the bone:

and all the surgeons have forgotten
how to put together
what they took apart.

II

They called this day
a day for housekeeping-
(a time for holding clean things inward
and pushing grime down to the sidewalks)
but heaving only nameless instants.
we have come to visit in subversive boots,
resisting winter, shouting out
obscene utopian greeneries
and smashing down the icicles
that bend light through the windows.-

Reckless as boots
we leave snow melting
on their floors:

and restless as the pods
that burst with milk
we press our insides out-

IN THE CORNER OF A CATHEDRAL

by wm. hugo rippley

She knelt in the church night
With her ring of candlelight;
Queen of the old
Encased in Gold.
Surrounded by a flickering art
A shaft of light to a bitter heart.

Her lips give echoes to the dome;
Her shadows bathe that awful home.
The Gold ever lingers
Between her clenched fingers.
Her stare finds in the dancing

The secret sentiment for which
she came.

Picking her bones off the floor
Padding softly to the door
The bar that shone
Is almost gone
And you and I, left on our knees,
In the church night, beneath the trees.

SISYPHUS STONED

by michael oledzenski

To be the sound of foghorns
calling low moans across
mist-laden waters

To be lightning bolts blasting
white fire across
thundering black banks
of bursting cloud

To be a signpost standing
in solitary crucifixion
at the crossroads connecting
two circular paths

To be the smile on the lips
of happy newborn babes
and dying wisemen





THE QUEBEC DRAMA FESTIVAL

BY LINDA FELDMAN

The festival was moribund. For years the attendance figures had been falling, and organizers were worried. Approaching playwright Dan Daniels, and Bob Tembeck, a McGill doctoral student of English, they asked for a solution.

The solution will be up for public viewing from March 22-27, when the annual Quebec Drama Festival stages a series of productions.

This year, 26 groups are participating in a mixed-bag of events, which thematically have nothing in common except for the feature of innovation.

"Conventional theatre does not want participation," declared Leslie Daniels, son of the festival's co-ordinator and a publicity director for the event. "Conventional theatre is old, it doesn't deal with the times. Everything comes down to the phrase, the 'living theatre'."

"In our plays, we're putting forth views on certain subjects from different angles and we're involving the audience with the experience," he said.

Although both scripted and unscripted plays will be offered for public consumption, theatre-goers will also be exposed to less common forms of entertainment.

Body drama, mime presentation, audio-visual statements, collective invention, rock, soul and folk music — all have been allotted some role in the festival, which is commuting between the stage and the lobby of Sir George Williams University.

In addition, day-long workshops are planned which are open both to those who have something to say and to those who have something to absorb.

One of the groups taking part is a first-year English class from Loyola College which is attempting to represent the inner lives of black Chicago ghetto dwellers without the use of external aids like cosmetics.

Another group, the Travelling Krapp Family, is attempting to concretise examples of Tom Paine's work.

Leslie Daniels emphasized the personal importance of stage representation to the festival participants, who range from 11 to 60 years.

"Unconventional drama can survive if you can provide a challenge to yourself and to the audience. We demand, moreover, that the actors present a challenge to themselves."

"The challenge to the group doing the Chicago ghetto work is that they have to work very hard to be sincere to themselves and to the audience," he pointed out.

The festival will feature two performances a day, one of them a matinee, and all events will be a minimum of three hours. To attract a maximum audience, prices have been kept low: 50 cents for students, one dollar for adults.

"This is the sacred calf saying Happy Birthday to you and my sacred blessings," cooed a young festival participant at a presentation before the press. "Virgo — virgo — virgo," the rest of the group droned while a tambour pulsed in the background.

"The whole thing is to get the group together," another participant emoted. "Our strength is in the group and without it you have nothing. The hard thing is for everybody to get into everybody else's head."

"You know what I'd dig now? A really freezing shower," juxtaposed yet another performer, as the musical background picked up tempo.

"We don't want to talk about the reaction of the press," Leslie Daniels admitted. "Let's just say there were mixed reactions, mixed reactions."

"Whatever happens, we'll give the audience their money's worth," he promised.



AN INVITATION

BY ANN VOLUNGE

Ruta Volunge B.P.T. 4

Here, feel it: this. I know you have felt the texture of materials, but have you ever felt the texture of loneliness whenever you close your eyes?...

I have been here in this smooth glass house since my mother stopped drying my tears and kissing my bruised elbow to make it better. No one does it now.

I have learned and can cry quietly, no one hears: there's no one to hear. They fall rapidly and the only noise they make is flat, as they hit my desk blotter and spread out to become soft wetness here and there, unnoticeable among the ink blots.

I close my eyes and a soft nothingness creeps up to me. I can't touch it: it isn't really there, only in my head that goes crazy every time it happens. Not really full of malice, but rather with-

out quality, always there. It doesn't let me sleep and when I do, I carry it with me so that even my dreams are permeated with it and reflect longing, searching for the warmth of the inside of an egg, but finding only the abrasive warmth of rough terry cloth, a false company.

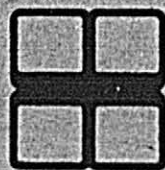
It is heavy, weighing down my thoughts, smothering my heart till I protest in tones of self-pity, or turn mistakenly to someone else who does not know how to touch it in me; and I, I press too hard, quite unsuccessfully. Instead, it takes and holds me tightly so that I cannot feel anyone's arms around me. I begin to need.

Not as anonymous as quick and vibrant death, it undulates through my life, every day, an opaque web catching nothing, but screening out life and love so that I can't see where to find them

anymore, where to go.

It is a fire that has gone past glowing embers to semi-cooling ashes that are again so soft and deceiving in the satisfaction they give to touch; until I realize they are not beautiful now, only a sooty smudge I can't wash off with soap. The smell remains, acrid, makes me weep, but I can do it quietly. Remember? Only, I still have to rub my eyes: they get red and give me away but falsely. It is always for some other reason I am supposed to cry. "How can I mourn what is not real? What nonsense," they say.

I sing a melody — Its haunting song, shades of the eeriness of Rosemary's lullaby. Because it is music too. So many things, but always soft...



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NOTE — poems of marc newman published this week will appear in book form "JESUS" available at the book store

COVER — woodcut by joan dunn

GRAPHIC CREDITS — bela egyedi (p.6, 7, 8, 9), marilyn keith (p. 2, 3), c. gurd (p. 5), david bowen (p. 4) c. mosello (p. 9 left)

This was our last issue — PEACE — The Supplement was published every other Friday by the McGill Daily 3480 McTavish.

COMING EVENTS

BACK DOOR
TONIGHT AND TOMORROW: Bob Ryskiewicz
CENTAUR THEATRE, 453 St. François Xavier
Starting tonight: "The Death of Bessie Smith" and "The Electronic Nigger".
CINEMATHEQUE CANADIENNE, 1700 St. Denis
Tonight at 7.30 - "El", By Luis Bunuel; Mexico, 1952. 75 min. 10.30 - "La Solf ou La Fontaine d'Arethuse", by Ingmar Bergman. Sweden, 1949. French sub-titles. 84 min.
MCGILL FILM SOCIETY, Leacock 132
Tomorrow at 6.00 and 8.15 - North By Northwest. Alfred Hitchcock. With Cary Grant, Eva Marie Saint, James Mason. A Hitchcock thriller with spies, secret agents, and Cary Grant being chased around a

NIAL PROGRAMME
March 12 at 8.30 - 14th Facults Friday. All Brahms Concert: Lieseslieder Walzer, O-I' ~ FOR CELL AND PIANO: Sonata in F minor, Op. 34 b, for two pianos. Esther Master, Dorothy Morton, duo pianists; Edward Culbreth, Cellist, Charles Reiner, pianist; the Tudor Singers directed by Wayne Riddell. Redpath Hall.
March 15 at 8.30 - Student composers workshop.
March 17 at 8.30 - Claude Coppens, Belgian Pianist. Twentieth Century Piano Music.
March 18-20 at 8.30 - "Love Through The Ages", Theatre de Jeune Quebec. Multi-Media Experiment, with drama and music from the past and present. Moyse Hall.
March 19 at 3.30 - Student Recital.
March 25 at 8.30 - The Faculty Band, directed Iwan Edwards. Moyse Hall.

March 26 at 8.30 - Fifteenth Faculty Friday.
March 27 at 8.30 - The Concert Bank Of The Faculty Of Music Of The University Of Toronto, Part II of An exchange prolam.
SANDWICH THEATRE
Mar. 22-27: Many Hearts Have Bled. Country, mother and apple pie will be going through the land of milk and honey in an Odyssey of bleeding hearts and jiggling bellies when "Many Hearts Have Bled" is presented at Sanwich Theatre. 1.00 pm.
SAIDYE BRONFMAN CENTRE, 5170 Cote Ste Catherine Rd.
Until March 21: Awake And Sing, by Clifford Odets
YELLOW DOOR, 3625 Aylmer
Tonight and tomorrow: Sarah Gray

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS POETRY READINGS
March 19 at 9.00 PM in Hall Building, 651: Dennis Schmitz. Admission Free.

Travellers Checks 2 from love's halfway house some are turned back by train O vaquero how often the famished beeves chewed your specific chpas flexed with sweat fed your loneliness trailing exhausted grass through the watersheds the cramped loins followed all your life forced saddle-welts until this velvetreen train-seat near miss kitty perhaps your bliss blameless underthings she shows as she bends praise the view praise this half death that only tastes your voice a little welt inside her upper thigh where the marshal's badge poked In ecstasy you browse at the sliding your abandoned beeves whimper at the brand this solitude shapes

Friday March 26 at 9.00... Jacksn Mac Low, Poet and Playwright. "His poems are highly experimental, poems

in which the unit is the "event" rather than the foot, syllable, stress, or cadence, and poems which are composed by chance operations, and which incorporate silences, each having the duration of any word, and a degree of indeterminacy in performance. He has written stanzaicacrostic chance poems, where separated stanzas, made up of words and phrases drawn from various sources such as newspapers and scientific treatises, have been copied on more than 700 cards and used as texts for simultaneous performance comirising musical sounds and noises. His work has been published and performed in Denmark, France, Germany, Britain, Japan, Holland and Mixico. In addition to music, poems, plays, and simultaneities, he has done paintings, collages and constructions.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY LECTURE
Monday, March 22 at 8.30 in H651: Carol B. Ohmann, Professor of English at Connecticut College will speak on "Social Protest in the Novels of Charlotte Bronte" Admission Free.
THE VISUAL ARTS CENTRE, 326 Victoria Avenue, Westmount
March 14, from 2-5 PM: Open House; Exhibition of Students' Work (Demonstrations in ceramics, silk-screening, macrame and tapestry). Daily 9.30-5.30 for a week.
STABLE GALLERY, 3424 Ontario Avenue

To March 16: An Exhibition of children's work. "Our purpose in the art classes is not to emphasize product but careful exploration of media through which the children develop a language to express their environment, it seems that in the structure, involvement became so intensive and the results so satisfying we felt it necessary to share them." - Jason Cohen.
THEATRE DU NOUVEAU MONDE, Theatre Port-Royal, Place des Arts.
Starting March 18: "Le Misanthrope" by Molière.

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SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY IS HOLDING A MEETING ON THE GOVERNMENT SUMMER EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

Opportunities for Summer Employment Available!
If you want a job be sure to attend a Special Meeting
Time: 1 p.m., March 17th, Wednesday
Place: Leacock Auditorium L 132

Signed Richard Pomerantz
President-elect. Students' Society



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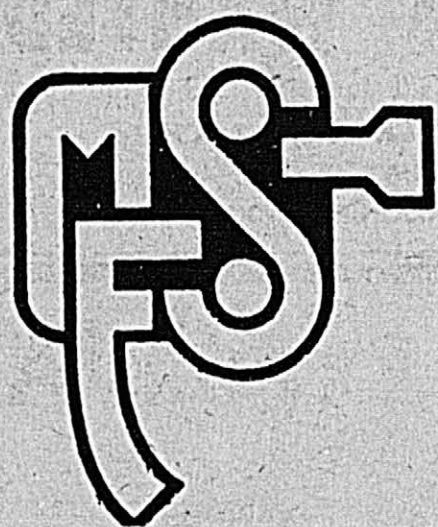
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MCCILL FILM SOCIETY

Title	Date	Place	Time
ZERO DE CONDUITE & Truffaut Short	Fri/ 12	L132	6:30 9:00
NORTH BY NORTHWEST (HITCHCOCK)	Sat/ 13	PSCA	6:00 8:15 10:30
INCREDIBLE SHRINKING MAN & FRANKENSTEIN	Weds/ 17	L132	8:00
THE BIG SLEEP (Hawks)	Fri/ 19	L132	6:30 9:00
STUDENT FILMS	Fri/ 26	L132	8:00
TARGETS (Lee Marvin)	Sat./ 27	PSCA	6:00 8:15 10:30
BARBARELLA (Jane Fonda)	Wed/ 31	PSCA	6:00 8:00 10:00

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2001: A SPACE FILLER

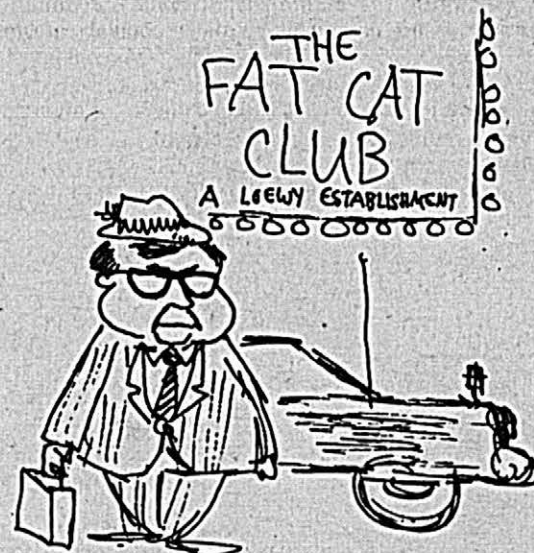
Hey, gang, remember that scene in "2001" when Astronaut Poole's parents broadcast that silly birthday tape to him while he was en route to Jupiter? Remember? Well, you know who those parents were? US! Howzat grab ya?



JULIUS GREY will make an able Prime Minister. His facility in languages will give him the ability to curse out dissidents of any background.



Politico ERROL NAIMAN will have worked his way up to the cabinet of the Manitoba provincial government...



... while PAUL WONG will have forsaken politics to become a big corporate lawyer. In this capacity he will remain close to his ASUS school chums, after they have taken over their fathers' businesses.



RANDY SYKES, however, will remain true to his political beliefs perceiving the correctness of the Twenty-ninth Internationale.



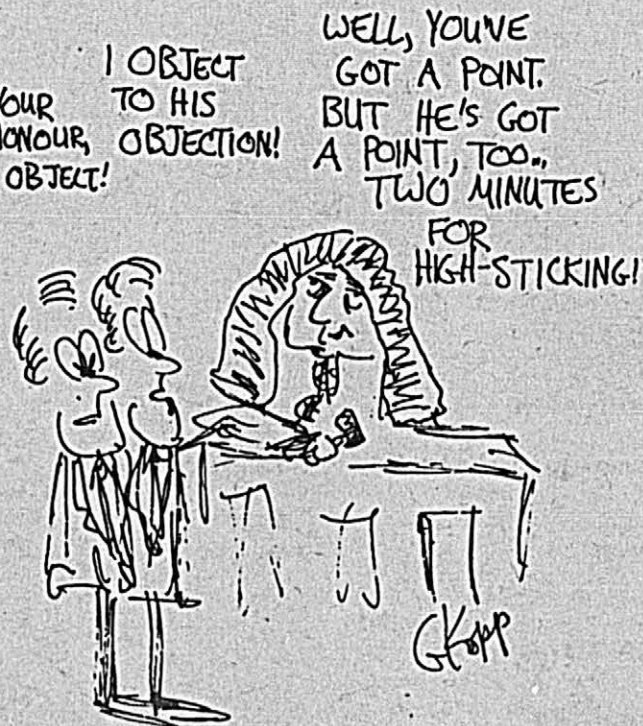
Fellow exec KEVIN O'CONNELL will pursue his secret desire to become a night club crooner.



DICKIE POMERANTZ will provide jobs...



FRANK COSTI will pursue his hobbies...



... and JOEY TREIGER, after receiving his law degree, will be put in a position where he will be able to take his well-known firm stands on important issues.

The youth culture demystified

In describing the present infatuation with structuralism and its ascendancy over existentialism, Levi-Strauss remarked, "French intellectuals and the cultured French public need new playthings every 10 or 15 years." Although it may cause the anthropologist some discomfort, it is possible to use certain of his more popular categories to explain this tendency. The trend in Western Society is for culture to become more homogenous when viewed synchronically while diachronically to become more heterogenous. A few hundred years ago, a country like France, beneath a veneer of Christianity, may have had several dozen district regions where traditional implements, customs and legends were maintained as they had been for a millennium. Today every part of France has the same implements and ideas while these items change every few years.

The effect of this trend has been to change the importance of various factors in defining a person's affiliation with groups. The prerogative of feeling international, or at least not parochial, is no longer the sole right of the aristocracy or intellectuals. Today the young, and in particular the student, along with certain professions and many other groups, are little, or less, defined by territory than by such categories as age, occupation, race and language. In the United States, a nation whose government was designed to represent the interests of different states and regions, this change may have profound repercussions. Henry Steele Commager has discussed the problem of a government established on the basis of territory to serve and protect such groups as the blacks or the student whose existence is not predicated on living in a particular region.

Closer to home the same problem arises with the English and French in Quebec. Regardless of what one might want to believe, residing in Quebec or even being born to a family that has lived here for generations is less and less considered a basis for being a Quebecois. Also at a more familiar level is the very existence of a youth culture. When differences in society exist not in space but in time, when the 30's are different from the 40's, it should be no surprise that a group such as youth which is defined on a temporal continuum should grow in importance and solidarity.

The factors which make possible the uniformity of society at any moment promotes its rapid change in time. The French intelligentsia like its American counterpart, or any Western leisure class changes playthings every few years because the technology which makes it possible to produce and transmit goods and information throughout countries has made these playthings more available to the middle-class or middle-brow. Technology has, however, only speeded up a process which is implicit in any non-traditional society which makes a pretense of equititarianism. Thorstein Veblen has very well described the tendency of the lower classes to adopt the values and manners of the higher classes. The conflict between lower class aspirations and upper class repulsion drives society through fluctuations in style that create markets for the products of technology.

Which brings us to the issue of co-optation. Although this term has been most often used to describe the adoption by Society of certain aspects of the youth culture, it probably best suits the situation of Marcuse's own class, the intelligentsia. The intelligentsia is a group and therefore exists to separate certain people from others. Furthermore the intelligentsia is an evangelical group, its existence stems from its adherence to unpopular or uncommon ideas while its goal is the dissemination of these ideas. When a small colony on the Left Bank or East Village was reading existentialism, having a few books on the field granted membership. When every suburban housewife has read Sartre, Genet, Camus and May it becomes necessary to discover structuralism.

Before a whole new set of rules for membership are decreed other mechanisms may come into play. Although you may have read all the books by belonging to a book club

you really didn't understand them. There is an ineffable message which only the initiated can understand. In fact most intellectual works, particularly on the continent where these things are taken more seriously, are written so that the uninitiated wouldn't even want to decode the message.

The popularity of the youth culture is less than a decade old, it has not yet become passe. In the meantime mechanism such as just mentioned are being employed. Just because you listen to the Iron Butterfly, have flowered bell-bottoms, long hair and light up doesn't mean that you're one of us. You don't really feel the vibrations. You're plastic and live in the suburbs. You're over 30, your mind is so fucked up you'll never be liberated. Finally, you're co-opting my culture. This word is said with the disdain that the intelligentsia must feel when he sees a less cultured person try his hand at one of their rarefied ideas. The word has an elitist ring for other reasons. The youth culture has defined itself in opposition to the great majority of Society, therefore the correctness of the term "counter-culture." For instance, if you ask a friend (or yourself) why he wears long hair he will tell you that it is natural or simple. Since his parents might justify their short hair by the same reasons, it may be fairly accurate to surmise that long hair is worn because the rest of Society, particularly one's parents, wear it short. Furthermore the very recourse to concepts such as "natural" or "simple" indicate that what is being co-opted may not be very original. These ideas have been used, according to Lovejoy, for three centuries by Western thinkers to mean about thirty different things. In particular the youth culture seems to have taken its roots from the romantic personification of nature in the person of the rebellious young poet. Western Society's very own Noble Savage. Leonard Bernstein's famous party ("meeting" since when he heads of the electrical firms are caught together it is a "party") for the Black Panthers illustrates that this model might be correct in another detail. Just as the wild-eyed poet was the darling of the salons of the 19th Century so the revolutionary is idolized in those of the 20th.



Nick Deichmann, MCG News

The term co-optation when used by the New Left describes a type of political repression and not just a change in hair styles. In this sense co-optation refers to Nixon flashing peace signs while The War continues and expands. Although in this context the word may have some validity it is still necessary to put it in a proper perspective. Firstly the ideals of the youth culture are part of Western man's common stock of platitudes. People have been saying Peace, Brotherhood, and Love for thousands of years. To expect that their being mouthed now is going to have any effect is at best optimistic.

Secondly, ideologies have often been ignored while the activities justified by these activities have been accepted. This is a particularly Anglo-Saxon and pragmatic approach which has given much irritation to continental thinkers in the past. The Elizabethan Compromise saw alchemical techniques assimilated into English medicine without adoption of alchemical theory.

Thirdly, although it has been claimed that the present situation is unique because the establishment is adopting the symbols of the oppressed, this is not correct. The youth culture is a leisure class phenomenon, its members are mostly from the upper-middle class and they have attended college. They are not the wretched of the earth. Furthermore history is replete with examples of an oppressed people having their culture co-opted. The Romans adopted Greek art, and the Modern West the art of the Orient and Africa. In America much of the music, language and dress has been borrowed from black Americans. Can you accuse the Romans of repressive tolerance?

Fourthly, the term co-optation seems to be used only when the act is botched. Youth politics is like other ethnic politics. You can't tell Yiddish jokes in an Irish brogue. Nixon's overtures to youth are painful caricatures. But when more adept politicians appear, such as McCarthy or Kennedy they can obtain much support from youth. Admittedly, there hasn't been a successful politician who has completely mastered the act. But if such a politician did exist he wouldn't be successful because he would alienate the great majority of voters. It is only on colleges that the real experts of youth politics have been able to flourish. Every campus must have at least one young professor who talks about relevance and educational innovation, gives terrible courses, and is hailed by his students. Of course the youth cultist is justified in feeling that at least he cares. But doesn't the politician who kisses babies and wears hardhats also care (but for different groups)?

Fifthly, there is no great admiration for members of the establishment that don't attempt to co-opt. Mayor Daley has in the past been oblivious to the youth culture yet he is the Bull Connor of the Yippy Movement. There was a revealing article on him in Playboy, America's collegiate magazine, which revealed more about its audience than its subject. The article was devoted to a discussion of his middle class tastes, his penchant for hard work, his religious devotion and his puritan values. The most illuminating fact unearthed by the article was that when offered fine paintings for his office Daley refused them. It is just these gestures which make Daley hated amongst the young and one of the United States' most popular and powerful mayors.

The gut reaction which co-optation elicits stems not as much from a belief that its present application to the youth culture is unique, as from a belief that the youth culture itself is unique. This article has tried to show that the youth culture is similar to many other groups, has deep roots in Western Thought, and has many historical parallels. When viewed from this perspective what can be concluded is that the youth culture and its ideology will in thirty years be the proud possession of the middle aged and middle class. Think of yourself putting on Janis Joplin after a long day in the office, lighting a good joint, and opening up your Wall Street Journal.

Daniel Luchins

Letters

(Continued from page 17)

sensitivity of departmental chairmen to student problems.

David V. Bates, M.D.,
Chairman,
Department of Physiology.

Suggestion Box offered

Sir,
To the women of McGill University:

There exists now a suggestion box in the RVC Clinic, through

which suggestions and complaints can be channeled directly to people who can act upon them.

Signed statements from those women who have been most satisfied with the Women's Health Services are encouraged, so that specific cases can be followed up.

The intention of this committee and the Health Staff is to ameliorate present problems, e.g., the availability of gynecological service, and general doctor's hours, for the problem is a mutual one. We encourage women to utilize the Suggestion Box as a means by which to voice signed complaints citing specific experiences, and offer viable suggestions for future action.

Although this committee has been established rather late in the term, it offers a firm foundation for future action.

We appeal to concerned women of McGill to help us in this effort for better medical faculties.

The Women Students' Health Committee
Linda Shriro
Nina Shapiro
Sandy Bergman

Bookstore thefts

Sir,

I find it difficult to understand why Mr. Kassam finds it so worthwhile to defend his position

vis-a-vis the new security measures in the Bookstore.

In his article a few weeks ago, he accused the security staff, as well as some of the clerks, of harassment. Now, in his letter to the editor, prompted by someone taking an opposing view to his article, he goes into childish extremes comparing the tight security measures to the police actions during the FLQ crisis!

May I explain to Mr. Kassam the facts: during a meeting of the Senate Bookstore Committee in January it was suggested by a student that the Bookstore should tighten its security in an effort to cut down the loss due to theft of books and supplies. The benefits

will be felt by all students. The \$40,000 lost presently through theft could be returned to students by re-instituting a discount policy as well as an increase in rent paid to the Students' Society.

Mr. Ramsey took some actions which, so far have been extremely successful. It goes without saying that neither he nor his staff were in any position to give any details during the Daily interview; to do so would render all actions useless.

Since the operation has not yet been concluded I can only comment that a substantial number of students have been apprehend-

(Continued on page 22)

NDP leadership hopefuls state views

by Arnold Bennett

The federal New Democratic Party will hold its leadership convention in April. The issue of self-determination for Quebec, which dominated the NDPQ convention last month, will certainly be raised there by a Quebec delegation which will be vocal and radical, even if it has no power base.

The leadership candidates are already lined up on the resolution. Frank Howard is strongly against it. Of the other four candidates, all cooperative federalists, of various shades, Jim Laxer and John Harvey are vaguely for it, Ed Broadbent noncommittal, and David Lewis opposed.

But socialism, the repatriation of Canadian industry and resources, civil liberties and foreign policy are also issues on which the candidates' stands vary, at least as far as solutions are concerned.

And on such questions as abolishing the sedition laws, there is a clear split between the party establishment, represented by Manitoba Mines Minister Syd Green and Saskatchewan party leader Allan Blakeney, on the one hand, and the Waffle on the other.

The Daily interviewed the various leadership aspirants during the recent Quebec-NDP convention:

Do you believe that all such political offences as sedition and seditious conspiracy should be dropped from the criminal code?

Howard (replying to a question by Emile Boudreau on why he voted for WMA): I supported the WMA as the lesser of two evils. There was no difference of opinion within the federal caucus about the fundamental rights and freedoms of people. But if it was necessary to take action such as the WMA, better to have it as an extraordinary measure which would always be in the public eye.

It would be a greater evil to allow such measures to fall into the hands of the police as part of the common public law. For example, writs of assistance, which I opposed in Parliament ten years ago, enable the police to search without warrant. But nobody pays any attention to this law because it is part of the ordinary legal system.

Laxer: Sedition is a vague political crime. The recent court cases in Montreal make me happy because they prove the impossibility of prosecuting anyone under such a charge. Such political crimes should be eliminated.

Harney: I don't believe that in a modern state you can have such a thing as seditious conspiracy. You can have violent actions, designed to overthrow the state, and these can be dealt with in the same way as any other violent action.

Broadbent: Sedition should be defined to include only those acts which in fact lead to violence. It should not be wrong to advocate any opinion. It should only be wrong to incite violence if and only if violence actually follows.

Watkins: The way the sedition charges were used against people like Michel Chartrand was grossly political. Such laws tend to be misused.

Syd Green: It is perfectly legitimate for a government to make a law against conspiracy to overthrow the government by force. There would be no real difference without a sedition law. If a government intends to misuse the law, the only thing that protects people's civil liberties is a constant awareness on the part of the people that they have to protect themselves from their government. Left wing governments are no guarantees of civil liberties either.

What kind of socialism do you have in mind for Canada?

Laxer: A socialist system should be decentralized across Canada as well as between English Canada and Quebec. We must work toward the public ownership of large corporations, not through centralization, but through the various levels of government, through cooperatives, and through control of the economy by the working people.

Broadbent: It is absolutely essential both from the practical point of view and from that of human liberty that we decentralize the administration. Day to day decisions must be made by workers in their place of work, but general investment decisions, for example, affect workers in several sectors of the economy. That's why we

need provincial planning boards. Price control is another area for provincial and federal planning. Quebec must have more say in social security because it is in this area where funds are accumulated through the caisses populaires.

Lewis: I advocate decentralization not only for Quebec but for all the regions of Canada. Quebec must have all necessary and reasonable powers so that the people of Quebec can develop their own way of life. We must renew the constitution in order to give Quebec these necessary powers. But economic regions are important, rather than provinces as provinces.

Harney: Modern socialism can only be a decentralizing socialism. We must find the means to set up regional directorates, to give the means to the people in the regions to act and to have decision-making power.

Howard: The capitalist system and the parties which support it tend toward bigness, centralization, and authoritarianism. Socialism must aim at the breakdown of this pattern. To ensure that people control their own economic destiny, the power must rest in their hands.

Which industries would you nationalize first if you were elected Prime Minister?

Broadbent: The financial institutions would come first, so that we could set the overall investment priorities of the nation. Then would come the resource sector, specifically the petroleum industry, one of those industries which have major potential for growth within our economy.

We could cut off millions of dollars of profits which are presently being exported, and we could develop a needed petrochemical secondary industry and train scientists on this side of the border. We must concentrate on specific areas such as these in order to be able to take serious action if we come to power.

Howard: Because of the complexity of the federal and provincial jurisdictions involved, we should not plan too far ahead. But I agree that financial institutions should be nationalized first. Furthermore, public ownership should not be confined to the federal field.

Lewis: It is not correct that the goal of socialism is nationalization. This is only one means. The goal of socialism is to build a free society. I favour nationalization of natural resources for the same reasons as Ed Broadbent. After that, we should take measures to ameliorate the standard of living for all Canadians.

Harney: Financial institutions should be nationalized first, especially the pension funds of certain banks. If I were Premier of Ontario I would bring International Nickel under state control. It uses our resources and our labour to make its profits, and this directly affects the people. Sudbury is so impoverished that it has to rent its own City Hall.

Laxer: We should aim first at the social ownership of large corporations in key sectors of the economy. But nationalization is only a beginning toward solving the problems of society. Our first priority is the resource sector. We must stop the outflow of profits and raw materials and stop up the tax loopholes. Industries must be located in resource-producing areas that are now being destroyed and depopulated.

What type of action do you think the Trudeau government intends to take to stop the sale of Home Oil to the Americans? What measures do you propose?

Laxer: Trudeau's policies on the economy and industry are a joke in this country. We're talking about public ownership of resource industries. Trudeau will probably propose the Canada Development Corporation, whose purpose is to sell off the best Canadian corporations to private industry, and which does nothing about foreign ownership.

Blakeney: The government may try by legislation to prohibit the transfer, or it may offer to get some agency to pick it up for the Canada Development Corporation, which has yet to be formed. Even given Trudeau's concept of the CDC, a highly productive resource-base industry such as this would be a real buy. This type of move would be highly preferable to a sellout.

Harney: The only thing I could see this government do-

ing would be an immediate law stopping takeovers by foreign interests.

Watkins: It's possible they'll try to block the sale, but even that isn't certain. The oil industry is overwhelmingly foreign-owned, so such a move won't really be effective. We should begin nationalizing.

A recent opinion poll showed that the NDP had recovered four percentage points of the support it lost due to its stand on the War Measures Act during the popular panic. How do you account for this trend, and do you think it will continue?

Laxer: We recovered our position because of the disastrous economic situation and the Prime Minister's total failure to do anything about unemployment.

Harney: The NDP will soon regain the position it had before the WMA. The political balance is beginning to reorient itself once the effects of the WMA have worn off. People are beginning to realize that more was involved than they were told when, brutalized by terrorism from two sides, they looked for security in the man with the big stick.

As far as the stand taken at the convention last week-end is concerned, if we have a spokesman who can articulate the self-determination position in English Canada, and if we try to address ourselves primarily to the working people, it will have a long term beneficial effect.

Broadbent: The polls show a partial vindication of our stand. We didn't alienate our support. It will be interesting to see the next poll, especially the Quebec statistics.

Blakeney: I frankly think we'll pick up all the support we lost after the WMA. We took the right stand. We knew we'd have to take our lumps and we're coming back faster than I had expected.

Watkins: As time passed people began to realize that what Trudeau was doing was admitting defeat of his federalist policies. I am very heartened at the regaining of support.

It will take some time for what happened at this convention to be digested by English Canada, but the NDP will become the only viable alternative to Trudeau's bankrupt style of federalism.

What steps would an NDP government take against American imperialism in Indochina? What would be your policy on South Africa?

Laxer: There should be an embargo on arms and strategic materials to the US during the war in Indochina, but the most effective step would be the establishment of independent socialism in Canada. We should stop preferential trade with South Africa and lend assistance to legitimate liberation movements, up to and including arms.

Harney: There should be selective embargoes on the export of primary resources, such as nickel, absolutely necessary for the American military-industrial complex. A diplomatic stand without any muscle behind it is just that, a diplomatic stand.

We would cease most trade with South Africa, and through the socialist international we would give aid and assistance to liberation movements. I am personally making a shortwave radio available to Frelimo (the Mozambique liberation movement.)

Broadbent: We would immediately cut off all military and production sharing agreements with the US and would impose an embargo on arms and selective strategic materials.

There would be no military trade whatsoever with South Africa. It illustrates Trudeau's hypocrisy to aid the Americans while condemning British arms sales to South Africa.

Watkins: We must cease to supply the US with resources for its war effort, and must also stop functioning on the International Control Commission. We could do what Sweden and France have already done and let the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam maintain information offices in Canada.

Letters

(Continued from page 21)

ed stealing books and action will be taken against them.

If Mr. Kassam has any new ideas as how to deal with thieves, I cordially invite him to submit them at our next committee meeting.

Victor Loewy

These are not one's salad days:—

Sir,

Gentlemen of the administrative faculty of McGill University and its Guidance Service:

My ambition, when I graduate from this University is to be a carrot. I have, however, run into grave difficulty in selecting the appropriate courses. Furthermore, when I arrived, I was given to understand that this was one of

the University's Major programmes, indeed, that several thousand vegetables of all sorts have already graduated from here. But this is not so. It was merely another case of program propaganda. I have yet to find a single other student studying to be a carrot. Most of your courses are designed for turnips. Most of the graduates are turnips. Most of the university staff are turnips (or worse.) I am sorely disappointed to find you have been secretly plotting against me. Indeed, with

careful checking, I discovered that the courses you suggested lead to a bachelor of vegetable, majoring in turnip degree! You have been secretly contriving to turn me into a turnip-against my own will! I hate you! I hate you! I HATE YOU!

I intend to drop out and become a flower. My ambitions have been crushed. Now, I'm only looking to find a little peace.

Name Withheld

Rice is nice

Sir,

I highly recommend the rice pudding in the cafeteria. It is tasty, wholesome, and not a rip-off. I eat it whenever, I can, but get pissed off when they disguise tapioca pudding as rice pudding. It's a worse deception than all the falsies in the world. These are things the Daily should expose.

Bill Feldman

Women seek to break chains

by Donna Balkan

It is difficult to pinpoint the exact time that the subject of Women's Liberation joined the ranks of issues to be discussed, rehearsed and exploited by the media at large.

It probably started in 1963 with the publication of Betty Friedan's, "The Feminine Mystique", in which she discussed the "newly discovered" needs and frustrations of American women.

Among these needs were the desire to be treated as something more than just harebrained sex objects and to have their intellectual equality accepted.

Mrs. Friedan did not coin the term, "Women's Liberation", nor was she aware that she was initiating such a movement.

As her book became the bible of would-be career women all over North America, Friedan was labelled a "frustrated female" by the news media. This attitude towards Women's Liberationists exists even today.

Bra burners

The vast amount of coverage given to "bra burners" who storm beauty contests completely distorts the situation. The myth of "feminists" as frustrated, asexual beings is still perpetrated.

This is probably the primary reason for many women not accepting the principles of "Women's Liberation" as such; they may believe in equal pay for equal work, and abortion reform, but they still dismiss the "Movement" for its extremism. This is also one of the primary reasons for the movement's limited progress.

There were, however, two signs of hope as we entered this decade.

Firstly, the legalization of abortion in New York State. Last July, New York joined Alaska and Hawaii in offering abortion on demand for any woman who wanted it. The new law has benefited many Montreal women seeking abortions.

Advertisements were frequently found in The Daily giving students New York numbers to call for abortion information.

Abortion has not been officially legalized in Montreal, but there are still ways to have one performed legally and even free here.

Free abortions

In a Daily article on February 8th, Women's Lib member Susan Wheeler wrote that it was possible to have a legal abortion approved by therapeutic abortion boards without declaring oneself insane.

She also stated that cases were turned down not because of the provincial laws, but because pregnancy was too far advanced to assure a safe operation.

Others, however, see the situation in a dimmer light.

Montreal Women's Liberation, for example, held a demonstration this week in front of the Provincial Ministry of Health offices calling for liberalized abortion laws.

The handbills distributed at the rally stated that the group demanded "the repeal of all laws regarding abortion from the Criminal Code, the immediate opening of all Quebec hospitals to those who want abortions, and the establishment of abortion clinics."

Royal Commission

The other glimmer of hope for Canadian women came in the form of the Royal Commission Report on the Status of Women, presented last November.

Many Women's Liberationists, however, dismissed the report as "having some good ideas but it will never be acted upon."

The report explored every facet of the position

of women in Canada today, and how it could be improved. One hundred and sixty-seven recommendations were presented, dealing with everything from the dissemination of birth control information to the position of women in politics.

The most important section of the report was that dealing with women as part of the labour force. Aside from urging equal pay for women, it recommended a pension plan for housewives, maternity leave with pay, and removal of job discrimination on sexual or marital grounds.

Recommendations regarding the education of women also took up a large part of the report.

The report also recommended vocational training for women, revision of attitudes toward the sexes in textbooks from the elementary school level upwards, and guidance programmes which would orient women toward the same careers as men.

Co-educational sex education programmes were also proposed.

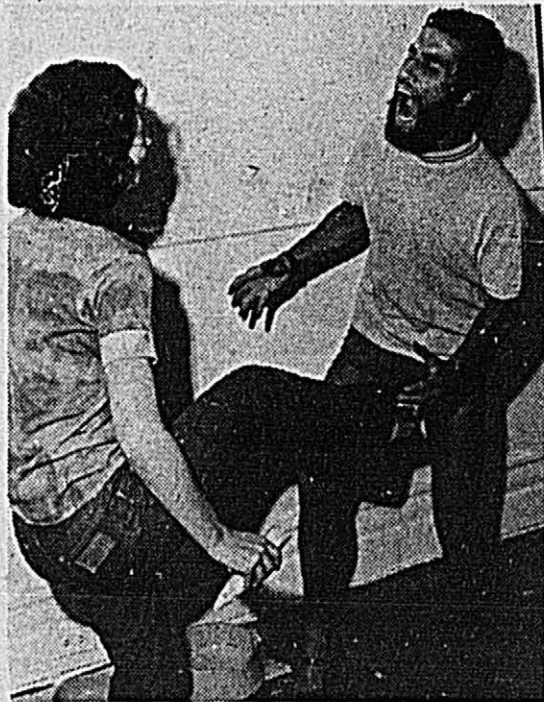
Other aspects of the status of women considered in the report includes family and divorce settlements, taxation, immigration, criminal law, and participation of women in public life.

The Royal Commission Report on the Status of Women was an important step, but all its recommendations must be acted upon in the near future if it is to have any value at all.

And even if women are given equal status through intensive legislation, only half the battle will be won; it will still be necessary to liberate men from many of their present attitudes.

Many men will regard women as intellectually inferior; many still refuse to work under women; and even more refuse to share the responsibilities of the household while their wives pursue careers.

(Continued on page 25)



Daily photo by Bob Karam

A "MALE CHAUVINIST" GETS KICKED IN THE BALLS by a Women's Lib member to demonstrate the new militancy of the hitherto weaker sex... hail, Venus, goddess of karate!

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SAT. - March 13th - Public Performance
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475 Pine Ave. West

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For information call 392-4736

MCGILL HILLEL STUDENTS' SOCIETY

OPEN MEETING

MEET THE CANDIDATES AND RAP

Mon. March 15, 1 P.M.

Hillel House
3460 Stanley St.

HILLEL ELECTIONS

Wed. March 17th,

Thurs. March 18th

Polling Booth at Hillel

3460 Stanley

10 AM - 3 PM

McGill Hillel Students' Society CLOSING PROGRAM

** entertainment*

March 20, 1971

8:30 PM

THE DE SOLA CLUB - 3636 Ontario Avenue

admission: \$1.25 per person

** refreshments will be served*

Tickets will be on sale at Hillel

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Students: Present this
ad to the cashier for
a 10% discount. Great!

STUDENTS' SOCIETY EXECUTIVE FINANCE COMMITTEE

To next year's executive of all clubs and societies requiring aid from the Students' Society for 1971-72:

All proposed budgets must be handed to the Finance Director no later than August 15, 1971.

They must be clearly drawn up and typed.

Questions should be directed to the Finance Director.

Peter Chodos
Finance Director



the Villager shoe shoppes



Holey Tie with crepe sole
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MUC creates a police force

by Alvin Katz

The Montreal Urban Community recently took the first steps towards the complete integration of the Island's police forces into one strong unified force.

Bylaw 26 passed on March 2 "decreed and ordained" that a "Police Department of the Montreal Urban Community" be created, its jurisdiction to extend over the entire territory of the Montreal and surrounding islands.

The bylaw proposes to unite all the 25 police forces of the 29 municipalities of the Island into one organization, and in the process to eliminate such anomalies as split territories (the Côte St. Luc strip in the middle of Hampstead for example), and unequal and inadequate crime protection and prevention.

It is also hoped to avoid or severely restrict the present lack of coordination and cooperation between the police forces of the Island, the poor intelligence services, and the frequent dupli-

cation and extravagance. In some cases many hundreds of thousands of dollars will be saved by the elimination of double services.

The bylaw was based on the in-depth investigations of the Public Security Commission, headed by Judge Jacques Coderre. The report of the Commission was tabled last August.

The new arrangement of the police department approximates that of Toronto. Toronto unified its police forces in the late fifties under a single police chief who directs all the police operations of the department. The administrative work is done by a police commission headed by Judge Peter Beck.

The Police Commission in Toronto stands between the police and the Executive Council of the Toronto municipal government. The Commission submits the proposed police budget to the Executive and generally acts as an intermediary between the police and the politicians. The efficiency of the police department

is thus improved, by avoiding the vast amount of bureaucratic tedium that hampers the police.

The new Montreal Police Department is divided into four separate divisions, each responsible for a different facet of police affairs. The decisions are for operations, personnel, administrative and technical affairs.

The report of the Public Security Commission included seventy-two recommendations for the improvement and modernization of the police forces. They included such highly progressive ideas as the qualified substitution of summonses for arrests and the establishment of a bureau to receive and investigate citizens' complaints regarding the behaviour of police officers.

The report also called for the establishment of independent of the police force in charge of esoteric subjects like fraud and parking.

Unfortunately, the legislators of the MUC Executive Committee

took it upon themselves to completely ignore the better part of the recommendations. They provided for the division of the police department into four separate bureaus of operations but omitted to detail how the island should be redivided territorially, although this was covered in the report of the Commission.

Bylaw 26 also left the Chief

of Police responsible to the Executive Committee and failed to provide for a Police Commission on the lines of that in Toronto. This means that the Police Chief must consult the Executive Committee about all his major operational and most of his financial decisions, which, including the immense amount of paperwork he is now burdened with, eat up more than 55% of his time.

Saulnier lauds MUC progress

by Alvin Katz

Progress has been made in the process of establishing the Montreal Urban Community as a successful island authority, Lucien Saulnier claimed Monday.

Saulnier spoke at a packed meeting of the Canadian Club, flanked on his left by Mayor Drapeau. Formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Montreal City Council, Saulnier is presently Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Montreal Urban Community.

Saulnier attributed the formation of the Montreal Urban Community (MUC) to the urgent necessity for the island municipalities to have some basic common services provided generally by central authorities.

"There was a long-standing agreement, at least in principle, that the island municipalities urgently needed an institution to coordinate and provide some services municipal by jurisdiction, but regional by nature", he said. Saulnier stressed that the administrative, financial, economic, and social problems of Montreal Island required the need for "some coordination or cooperative set-up for all the municipalities".

The principle of inadequate financial resources to accomplish the tasks of progress independently, was also a major reason for the formation of the MUC, Saulnier claimed.

"Consistently, we had to deplore the very inadequate fiscal resources of municipalities, especially large cities like Montreal, which had to rely upon a few basic taxes to meet the increasing demands of accelerated urbanization. We thought that the best means to obtain a larger share of the fiscal resources was to stand together and make our common voice speak louder on this point," he elaborated.

This issue was so grave and important that Saulnier "gave then (in 1964) the solemn warning that unless we obtained new sources of revenue and unless there was to be a pooling of some of the resources of the entire Island, we would be faced with the unhappy decision to stop all future works and improvements and in some cases curtail our own services to the community".

The Blier Commission, which tabled its report on December 21, 1964, investigated the problem of the integration of the Island communities. It concluded that four factors were involved at the source of the problems, which Saulnier described as, "social injustice, the unfair distribution of revenues and expenditures, the lack of coordination of certain services and the inexistence of some services of a regional nature".

The commission clarified the question of regional services by listing them as follows: "social welfare, assessment, fire protection, police, public health and public transportation". Apparently, it was not deemed that the list was restricted, for "we took great pains to indicate that there were other municipal functions which, because of their regional character, should be integrated or coordinated in the best interest of the whole Montreal community", Saulnier stated.

Pulp & paper... (Continued from page 7)

Moreover the directives of the Quebec Water Board have been concerned only with the waste one can see being dumped. Dissolved solids, and toxic chemicals have yet to be dealt with.

The question of pulp and paper pollution is being studied by a group of McGill science activists, led by Fikret Berkes, Michael Butler, and Bruce Ott, all graduate students in the McGill Marine Sciences Centre. The group, with about 30 members, mainly McGill science undergraduates, has been collecting data on effluent production, its effect on marine life, industrial and government attempts to abate the pollution and what changes in the lifestyle of citizens can change the industry's views on pollution.

The group's work is three-quarters done and they expect to write their report in April.

Predictably enough, the industry isn't receiving this group's inquiries with open arms. So far they are being told to go back to reading books and leave the "heavy" work to the pulp and paper industry.

The group's chief co-ordinator, Fikret Berkes, has found much information on the effluent production of the mills unavailable, and suggests that since both the forests and the waters they pollute are publicly-owned, the industry should be required by law to furnish this information.

Women...

(Continued from page 23)

How has Women's Liberation affected McGill? Although a Women's Liberation group was formed at McGill, it had little influence on the university population as a whole. Its prime function became the distribution of birth control information.

The Montreal Women's Liberation group on Ste. Famille has had little contact with the campus except in the publication of the Birth Control Handbook, and in the fact that several McGill students are active within the group.

Thus, Women's Liberation, as a movement, has been totally ineffectual on campus.

The other group pushing for women's rights at McGill is the Senate Committee on Discrimination as to Sex in the University. The Committee recently presented a report to Senate making

several recommendations with regard to female staff in the university.

Among these recommendations is the institution of a special salary award to be made to female staff "to close a gap between their salaries and those of their male colleagues of equal rank."

The report also urges faculties to recruit more qualified female staff members into the higher academic ranks, and to instruct deans that starting salaries should be related only to academic qualifications.

Female staff should also be given paid maternity leave, and a day care centre for children of staff and students should be set up.

Although not as extensive, the Committee report is similar in format and principle to that of the Royal Commission and like the latter, it is invalid unless its recommendations are activated.

Male domination at McGill is

more than evident. There is, of course, a predominance of male academic staff at McGill; but this is not the only area in which the imbalance exists.

At present, there is one woman on the Board of Governors and less than five on Senate. The Students' Society executive has been totally male for several years, and the only women on this year's council were acclaimed in Nursing and P & OT, naturally.

The two women who ran for council this year were both defeated.

How are women supposed to achieve equality if they cannot even do it on the university level?

Grace MacInnes, Canada's only female MP, once urged female students to run for election on the university level, and eventually on the provincial and federal levels as well.

Will there be only one woman in parliament twenty years from now? From the way it looks at McGill, nothing will change.

Pollution...

(Continued from page 7)

That may well be harsh, but it should be noted that a long-term SO₂ concentration above .02 parts per million is considered dangerous, and Montreal last year averaged approximately .04 ppm.

McGill's role in the pollution issue has been informative rather than activist, primarily because ecology as a cause celebre has been regarded by the more radical factions as a palliative, designed to distract the moderate left from the more pressing work of the revolution.

This attitude seems to have been at the root of the only substantial campus disruption of the year - the violent interruption of ecologist Barry Commoner's speech early in October.

It is difficult to predict the course of the ecology issue in even the immediate future - too much depends on the success of political lobbies and pressure groups, at both local and national levels,

Govt... (Continued from page 5)

The McGill Placement Service anticipates a decline over last year in the percentage of applicants for whom opportunities will arise. Finn Sandsta, present director of the Service, estimates that out of 2-3,000 summer job applicants, 3-400 will find work.

He stated that, whereas ten years ago they were able to find full-time summer work for 45% of the hopefuls, this year the rate will be closer to 10%.

Needless nepotism

Sandsta also estimated that 95% of all summer jobs go to the sons and daughters of employees or of friends of the management. This figure was supported by a random sampling of companies.

Spokesmen for Steinberg's and the Place Ville Marie Building stated that the 120 and 600 students which they hire respectively all have connections with the company.

The only positions, it seems, which are awarded on the basis of competing applications are the precious few requiring some expertise or training in a particular field such as geology and certain types of engineering.

The advice from Sandsta for the unskilled and/or inexperienced applicant then is to "swallow any principles you might have about using your family's or friend's influence and exploit the connections as best you can."

The injustice of these hiring policies is of course that those who need the job money most generally have parents and friends with the least influence and thus have fewer chances of gaining employment.

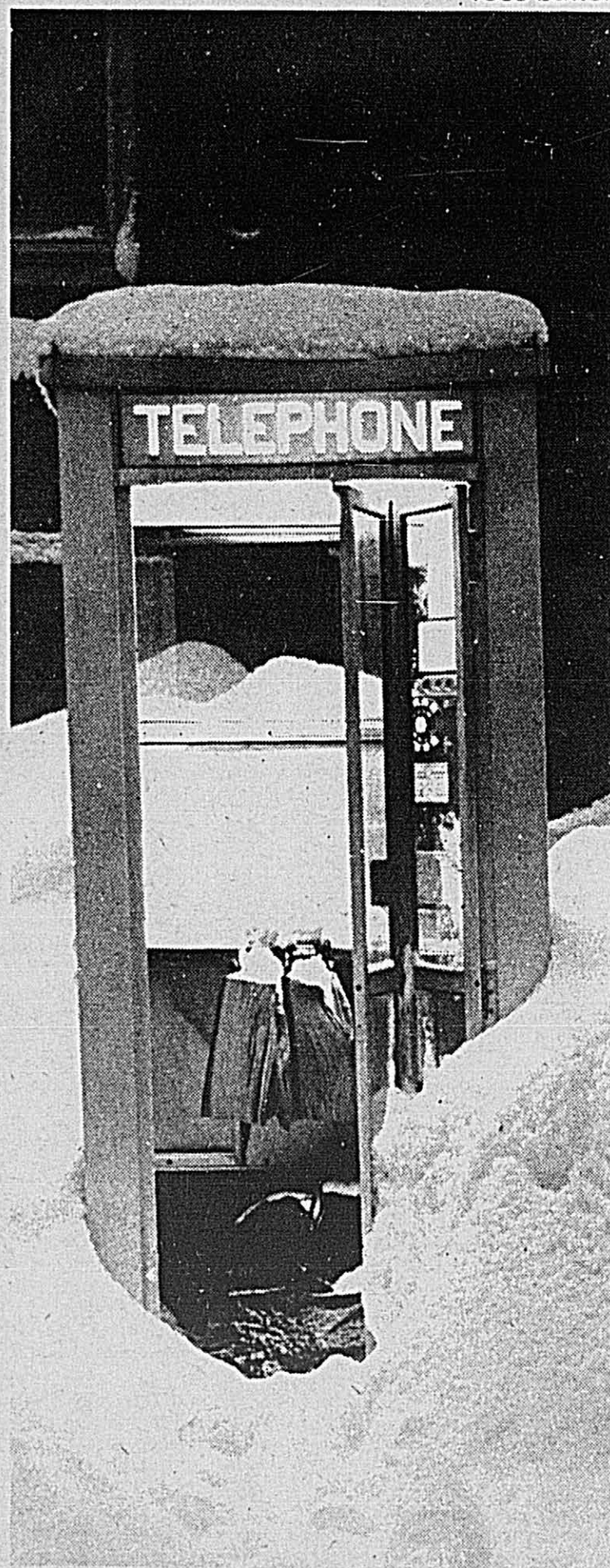
Whether the government will be able to offset the discriminatory hiring policies of private enterprises remains to be seen when they officially release their programs.

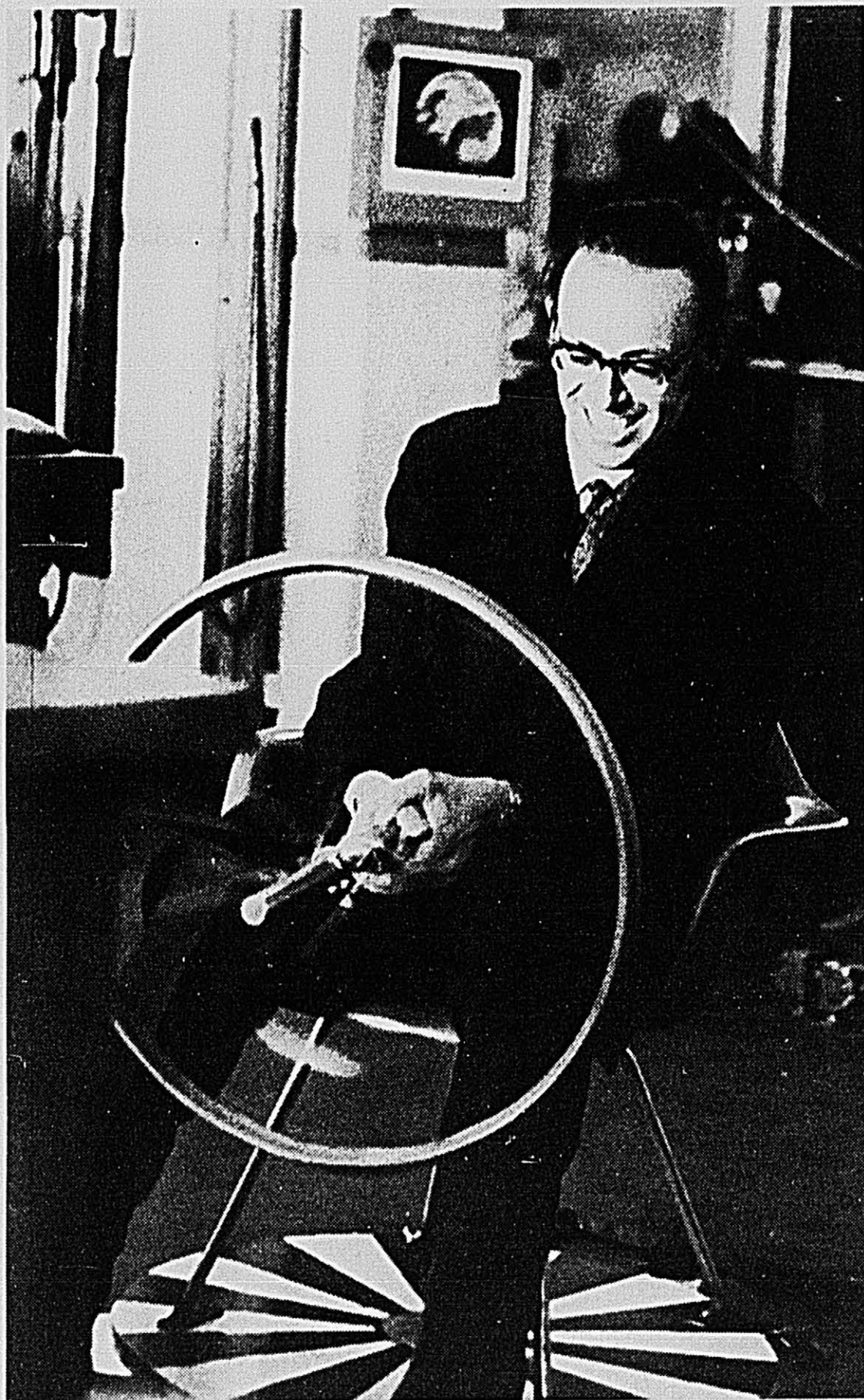
One can only hope that the delay in their finalization is no forewarning of the overall efficiency of the plan.



david leach

ross baker

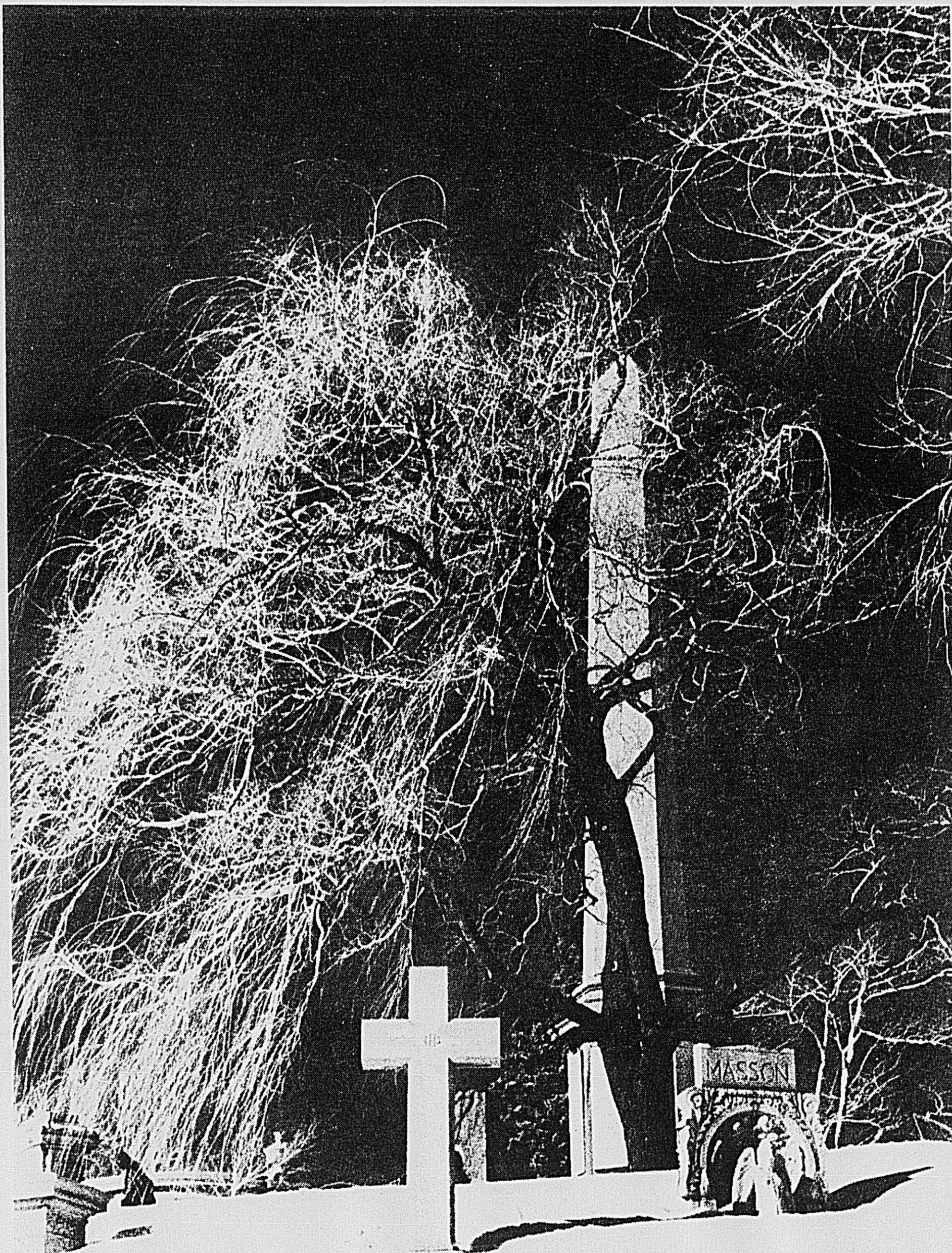




david leach

ross baker





Spring (?) celebration

by Rafe Conte

If, under 13 feet of snow, you're wondering whether spring will really come this year, you're invited to bring your doubts and excess energy to the Union ballroom on March 22nd for the Spring Celebration.

Grapefruit passing, wheelbarrow races and tarot reading are a few of the offerings that the little-known Folk Music Society is planning for the first afternoon of Spring, 1971.

Spontaneity and involvement will be the order of the day as May-Poles, potato races and a jug band combine to fill the ballroom with music and, hopefully, an atmosphere of impromptu participation.

According to one of the organizers, "Even though it will not advance the state of the art, art that is fun is better."

The event promises to be quite different from anything McGill has seen in years. To begin with, everything from the performers and transportation to the floor covering is on a free and completely voluntary basis.

The whole philosophy behind the idea runs counter to the jaded image of a rock-music festival with its incapacitated audience passively grooving to a "heavy" sound.

No single theatre-group, bluesgrass band or jazz trio is intended to mesmerize those who come for a taste of passive oblivion.

The spirit of the carnival is participation, according to its originators — a chance for those who wish to step out of their ordinary existences, if only for a spring afternoon.

Downtown Montreal

Greed hits environment...again

The battle between the ecologists and materialists is continuing.

Citizens are rallying to take action against the latest threat to our environment. Father Robert Merrick, urbanologist, is organizing a huge citizens group to save one of the last pieces of untouched, green, tracts of natural land from the "asphalt jungle."

The land is owned by the religious order, the Gentlemen of St. Sulpice. Lately, mysterious negotiations have been going on between their order and a private company to sell a substantial part of the Sulpician land.

The private company hopes to develop a large part of the Sulpician land by building a \$75,000,000 housing complex on it. The complex would consist of 5,000 housing units.

Purchase of the 730,000 square feet of land by the company seems to be impending. However, even after this has occurred, the company will still need permission from City Hall to go ahead with development.

Citizens hope to save one of the last pieces of open land left in downtown Montreal by striking at two points. First, they will try to convince the Sulpicians not to

sell the land and then, they will try to convince City Hall not to grant the permit.

Both forms of action will be achieved through mass demonstration and other means of public protest.

"The object is to create hell and havoc," explained Father Merrick.

"We might be fighting a losing cause, but we'll make it uncomfortable for them — that way they will listen to us next time," a local city planner added. He went on to say that if anything, the development would be delayed.

Support has already been pledged from people at Sir George Williams University, Vanier College, and Dawson College.

Certain people feel that previous similar ventures have been unsuccessful because actions have not been followed through. This time they intend to go all the way.

The Sulpicians meanwhile feel that it's their property and that they can do whatever they want with it. They resent public inter-

by Khalid Hasan

ference because it's none of the public's business.

Some citizens felt otherwise however, arguing that Montreal taxpayers subsidize the property with \$370,000 a year. This is the amount that the property is tax exempt from because of its religious character. Montrealers have therefore been subsidizing its existence.

Father Merrick and others are worried that City Hall may grant permission for development if the company purchases the great historic site owned by the Sulpicians.

An organizational meeting has been called for Monday night at 7:30 pm. Anyone interested in helping to fight to save the land is asked to attend the meeting at the penthouse (30th floor) of Le Cartier. The address is 3410 Peel and is located across the street from the Sonesta Hotel.

The committee opposes the project for many reasons, including:

- It is an economic disaster and a waste of available funds.

- It will contribute substantially to further pollution and downtown traffic problems.

- It will cause the eviction of thousands of families living in low rental housing areas from lower Westmount to Hochelaga.

- It will cost taxpayers \$55 million per mile; this compares with \$13 million per mile for the metro.

by Toby Abramovitz

"One important reason for our dissent is that many citizens do not want this highway, yet we have no say in the matter," stated Mark Zannis, sociologist and consultant to the LWCC.

"We feel the people have a right to express their opinions in such matters and we hope to make the government responsive to local wishes by instituting public hearings and referenda."

Thus, if nothing else can be accomplished, the two committees aim to set a precedent to avoid a similar reoccurrence.

However, Peter Russel, mathematics professor at McGill and a member of WAC is optimistic.

"We believe there is a good fighting chance and the highway can be stopped."

The new route, from the Decarie-Turcot interchange to Monte de Liesse, is being built to provide an expressway link between the industrial areas on the West Island and those in the East End.

This is meant to relieve the pressure on the Metropolitan Boulevard operating at capacity during rush hours. Other justifications for the highway and the need to decongest the Bonaventure Autoroute between the Turcot Yards and the Champlain Bridge.

It has been estimated that the highway would create approximately 3000 new jobs this winter; so far 600 persons have been employed.

Contracts for the autoroute through the heart of the city were signed by the city of Montreal and the Province of Quebec

on Oct. 14, 1964 after much secret negotiation. In an interview with the Montreal Star, Mayor Jean Drapeau emphasized, "One can accomplish more by avoiding public statements and do something in round table discussion."

At present, there is some opposition to the highway from the Westmount city council; in fact, two councillors, Douglas Robertson and Jean Richer, vice president of the CNR, are members of the WAC.

The Westmount city council has also refused to give the government a permit to build a ramp but the Quebec Highway Act gives the Roads minister the power to build roads in the province, not only without public consultation, but also without the approval of the municipal governments whose territory is infringed upon.

The LWCC organized last summer, and the WAC revived and incorporated as of March 1st are both dedicated to rehabilitation rather than demolition and plan to fight any threats of urban renewal.

The Westmount Action Committee will be holding a public meeting tonight at 8 pm in Victoria Hall.

The speakers will be Professor Alan Powell of Toronto, chairman of the Stop the Spadina Expressway Committee, Andrew Melamed, planner with the City of Montreal planning department and author of the booklet "A Technical Evaluation of the East-West Expressway." Michel Bourdon, Vice-President of the Central Council of the CNTU and Chairman of the provisional executive of the Front Commune.

A University of Montreal student living in the Snowdon area will also be at the meeting to discuss the effects of the Decarie Expressway on her community.

The Westmount Action Committee desperately needs funds to attain its goals. Contributions should be sent to the Westmount Action Committee, Post Office box 368, Montreal 215.

French courses for immigrants

A longstanding historic complaint of French Canadian nationalists relates to the question of immigration. From the time of Henri Bourassa to the Ligue pour l'Integration Scolaire, the fear of being

swamped by immigrants has been a constant theme.

English Canadians have a great deal of trouble empathizing with this fear. And understandably so:

by Karl Nerenberg

until very recently, immigrants have always been encouraged to assimilate into the English community.

It is hard to imagine Anglo-Canadians worrying about losing their identity to foreigners. The French Canadian attitude may be xenophobic; but there are real reasons for it.

In recent years there has been some progress. André Jean is an earnest young man, whose blue eye twinkle and neatly trimmed blonde beard bristles when he talks about the challenges and rewards of language teaching.

He says, "If somebody can earn a living saying 'bread', he'll speak English. If he can do just as well saying 'pain', he'll speak French."

Jean is the director of one of the special French courses sponsored by the Department of Manpower and Immigration. Only immigrants are allowed to take these courses. And, if they fulfill the criteria of the Department, they can be paid to do so.

I spoke to Jean in his office in the International YMCA on Park Avenue. The course creates a special bond between people," he told me.

Turks coexist with Greeks; Egyptians and Israelis share halvah for lunch; a whole family of Soviet Jews takes the course together.

Do some ethnic groups find it easier to learn French than others? "Not really," he said. Well, how about Italians — surely they must have an easier time than most of the others? "To the contrary," he said. "In fact, Italians are a bit of a problem; they think they've learned the language before they really have, and the instructors have to put them down for it."

Spanish dept. battle rages

In two statements recently released to the McGill Daily, both Professor Betanzos-Santos of the Spanish Department and a large number of his students have complained of the reasons given for the Administration's non-renewal of the professor's contract.

Betanzos pointed out, as an article in the Daily recently mentioned, that the reasons advanced by Dean Stansbury "are indeed contradictory and inconsistent."

He then went on to attack, one by one, the reasons given, and used quotes from the administrators involved to do so.

He also attacked the adminis-

tration's attempts to cloud the issue, and questioned Stansbury's statements regarding the people who supported him. To quote, Stansbury "even absurdly declares that I am supported almost exclusively by South Americans who wish to disrupt the Department."

by Ze'ev Ionis

ment so that they can take easy courses."

Betanzos also questioned attacks on his teaching ability. However, he did not say too much on this, for "I am not the person most indicated to speak."

His students have, however, in

a letter to department Chairman Lipp, defended Betanzos at great length.

They said they felt compelled to defend him due to "the knowledge he has displayed in his lectures, on the workload assigned to us and on Professor Betanzos' dedication to his class."

The letter was signed by approximately 20 students from his classes, as well as by the class reps. The signees, incidentally, are not all South Americans.

All things considered, it appears that as Betanzos said, "the Dean's statements about both my scholarship and my teaching ability are highly subjective and contrary to documented fact."

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Pucksters show promise for next year

by Allan Tanny

Overall, I could only classify this year's edition of the hockey Redmen as a disappointment. But the outlook for next year is promising — and remember — for hockey there is a next year.

The season was disappointing because the Redmen had the potential to win everything — but they somehow managed to miss the play-offs.

I honestly have not been able to figure out why. The main problem was inconsistency. As was often stated during the year, the Redmen were inconsistent not only from game to game, but also from period to period.

Another problem was that the team did not hit enough. The Redmen were big — big enough to handle any team. Yet time and again they managed to get hit, and sometimes simply intimidated, by the opposition.

All this should not have happened. There were really very few weak points that were easy to spot — at least as far as potential was concerned. True, the loss of Dave Mutch, a potential All-Star defenceman, for most of the season, hurt. And so did the loss of Skippy Kerner and Peter Burgess. But additions were made to the team during the season that made up for the loss.

Both Jim Pitt and Jim Yates joined the team just before the Christmas break — and both proved valuable additions.

The defence had the potential to be better than average, but being afflicted with that dreaded disease — inconsistency — their play varied from great to absolutely atrocious.

John Donnelly and Alex Manson were the mainstays. Donnelly is very simply, a damn good defenceman. He's experienced and has a great shot, one that produced a hell of a lot of goals. Manson had problems early in the year, mainly because he missed

all the early workouts due to football. But once he rounded into hockey-playing shape he was tremendous. He developed into one of the best rushing defencemen in the league.

The forwards also had potential, often unrealized. Doug Crossly ended the season as the team's most dangerous forward. It's only too bad that his play at the beginning of the year did not come close to what he accomplished after Christmas.

Garth Ryan played two seasons in one. In the first half he was the team's strongest scoring threat. In the second he skated well, hustled, hit more than usual, but died as a scoring threat.

Captain Dave Roxburgh played good solid hockey. Watching him shoot made it worth going to the games. There is no one in the league who gets his shot off faster than Dave.

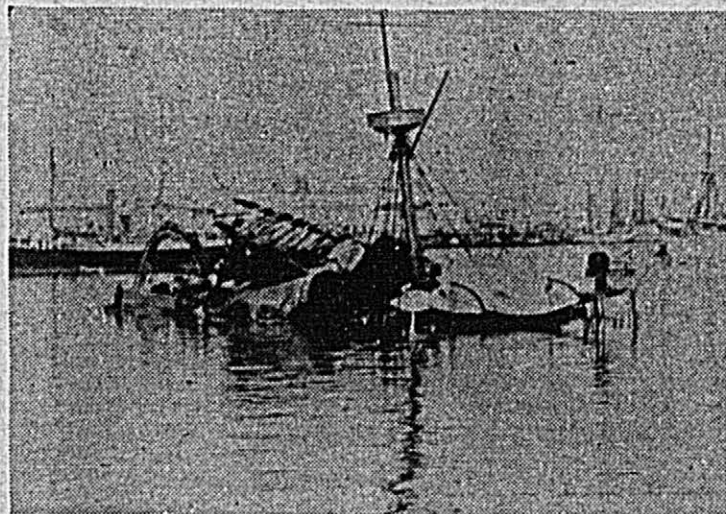
The two forwards whose play was the most confounding were Wayne Barrow and Doug Brown. Barrow had a great rookie season one year ago, but this year had unbelievably bad luck around the net. Brown started hot, did a lot of skating, a lot of hustling, but just wasn't getting the opportunities to score.

One last word about the goaltending. Norm Lord was spectacular at times, good at others, and very rarely, played a bad game. There is little doubt that the Redmen would have been weaker without Norm. At the same time Art Bloom appeared to be very capable. Unfortunately, he never did get a really good chance, and the inactivity seemed to surface in the form of nervousness whenever he did.

Next year, hockey will be McGill's only representative in a major intercollegiate sport. They will be playing in a new All-Quebec league. Now if they would only play up to their potential, they could give Loyola a good fight.... Anyway, let's wait till next year.



INTRODUCING... THE PHANTOM RUNNER! Caught here in a rare moment of euphoria the Phantom Runner bares his face and feet to the reading public. Allan Tanny, the author of this particular hockey story has disavowed any and all connection with his creative if covert cohort. The Runner assures us that "Da feelin' is strictly mutual".



SAILING TEAM GOES DOWN TO DEFEAT: What with the long winter and hazardous ice floes, David Sprague, captain of the McGill Sailing Club, had little to say after this aborted attempt to conquer the St. Lawrence. Needless to say, Sprague did not go down with his ship.

One man's view

by Issie Sonabend

Recently many magazines have published exposes on sports, showing the various sides of sports which are seldom looked at. These included the similarities of football to the capitalist world of big business, the violence of football, and the amount of drugs used in sports, etc.... This I believe is more applicable to professional sports than it is to collegiate athletics.

These publications failed to show how sports are an integral part of our lives. The slogan, "sound mind, sound body", is applicable here. Each person should try to keep his body in some sort of physical shape. This is important, not only for health reasons, but to help you think more clearly and act quickly and function smoothly. It is not essential to become a superman — keeping your muscles toned and your waistline down are sufficient.

College sports are very enjoyable because the calibre of play is high enough to draw crowds, but the style is not as blood-thirsty as a professional match. There is much pride involved in all sports and the idea is just to go out and do it.

Next year there will be no collegiate sports at McGill, and this is both a good and bad occurrence. The Currie Gym will now have more time for students. All the facilities are open to you, these include: 3 gyms, a swimming pool, squash and handball courts etc.... There is also the hockey arena and a broomball rink, and a football field. The possibilities are endless, there are sports for everyone.

Women mark season's end

by Sandy Baburek

Women athletes marked the end of the 1970-71 season with a wine and cheese Reception held at Royal Victoria College last Wednesday, March 4.

Over 200 intercollegiate athletes representing 21 sports were presented with their awards by members of the staff and invited guests. The evening was planned and co-ordinated by Marg Crombie, vice-president of the Women's Athletics Association.

The evening brought to a close a very successful season. The Ski team and the Figure Skating team each placed first in their respective WITCA Tournaments, while Ice Hockey, Curling, Fencing, and Bowling came second. The Synchronized Swimming, Speed Swimming, and Diving teams all placed third in the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

At the Reception, aside from the letters given to the Award winners, several trophies were presented. Lorna Telfer won the Silver Arrow Trophy for Indoor and Outdoor Archery, while the Badminton Doubles Cup went to Marg Crombie and Bee Hong Lim.

In Fencing, the Pat Carson Novice Shield went to Carol Evans, and the George Tully Trophy was presented to Christine Liebich. The Martin Trophy for Intramural Tennis was awarded to Debbie Meredith.

The Iveagh Munro Award, presented annually to the winning Intramural Unit, was won this year by the Education faculty. The Education students were well ahead of all opposition by virtue of first place standings in Basketball, Soccer, Volleyball,

Jogging, Badminton, and Ice Hockey.

The highest individual award, The Muriel V. Roscoe Award, was won by Penny Drury. This trophy is presented annually in recognition of outstanding contribution in athletics.

With enthusiasm high at the end of this successful season, the question still remains in the back of everyone's mind as to the fate of Intercollegiate athletics. This year's Women's Athletics Association, led by President Sue Dove, has come up with several projects they hope to implement to save Intercollegiate Athletics. It is hoped that Extramural sports activities will continue next year, even if on a minimal scale.

You can do your bit to save Women's Intercollegiate Athletics and at the same time en-

joy the Watershow, to be held at Currie Pool today, March 12, and tomorrow March 13. Tickets cost 50 cents for Friday night and \$1.00 for Saturday night's performance, and are available at the R.V.C. Athletics Office or the Currie Gym. Events get under way at 8:00 p.m. with a water polo demonstration, speed swimming and solo routines. Saturday night features a diving exhibition with Canadian Champions Jojo Carriere and Mado Ramsay.

A final word... The demise of the present Intercollegiate Program is by no means indicative of the end of Athletics at McGill. The Intramural program can and will expand, since players of intercollegiate calibre will now be able to bring their abilities and enthusiasm into the individual units and increase Intramural participation.

Big Otis...

(Continued from page 31)

better point spread than the second place Avengers. Tops in division II were the Talbotians.

Late Late Scores Talbotians 8-1 over Avengers and Fish 5-3 over Grads.

In broomball, last year's finalists have virtually unchanged teams and chances are that this year's finals will see Talbotians vs Grads, with a possibility that the Crotch Checkers or the Alesmen may pull an upset and go all the way.

Crotch Checkers' main asset is their high scoring centre, Mike Lowenger along with the meanest, ugliest, crotch-checking Engineer of them all, Robert "Crusher" More.

The Grads still have Ken Taylor and some little guy who's a great goalie, while Talbotians, who lost the Grads last year, have vastly improved with the addition of hard shooting, sharp passing Pierre "Crazy Legs" Gobeil.

A late flash from the winter stadium has Mother Truckers beating Crotch Checkers 2-1 and Grads edged someone 1-0.

In the overall standings this year, Science leads Education about 900 to 790, with many results still to come.

Many thanks to Big Otis for hockey, and happy Expos.

Big Otis picks the all-stars

by Big Otis and Brother

The Intramural Basketball Writers Association of Canada (IMBBSWAC) has finally sobered up after an extended orgy at the Queen E, and has published its All-Star picks in spite of the fact that not one of them has seen a basketball game this year.

The only unanimous choice was Med Q's big John Naponick at centre. John's biggest moment this year came when he personally destroyed the opposition in the Finals with a 23 point splurge and an intimidating defensive display.

The balloting for the other forward spots was much closer. Leading scorer Toby Mathias of the Surgeons and Ned Mehlman of the Talbotians edged out another Surgeon, Paul LeMaitre and Barry Chaim from the Guardians.

The first guard position went to ex-Redman Dave Leibson who needed only a little help to make his Law team really competitive.

Irv Dylewski, the head Talbotian, copped the second spot with Ken Taylor of the Grads and Mike Auerbach, picked up by the Dents in last year's expansion draft not far behind.

In Ice Hockey, the Engineers captured the playoffs for

the second year in succession, defeating Arts 2-1 in the semi-finals and then, in a repeat of last year's finals, whipping Science in two straight games.

In reviewing the play of the past three months the most noticeable point has got to be the surprise effort put forth by the Arts team, who toked their way to a record of six wins, no losses, and two ties. Fine goaltending by the steady and sometimes spectacular Mike Slodovnick was the key to their success while the scoring was handled by Bruce Curwood and George Hamilton who tallied five and four goals respectively. Others who played important roles were John Bellini and Jerry 'The Goat' Jacobson.

The science team, coached by Irv Dylewski, finished in second place one point behind Arts. During practice sessions before the opening game, goaltending seemed to be the weakest part of the team but rookie Phil Friedlan came through with a tremendous effort all season long providing the team with a strong if unspectacular last defence. Two others giving yeoman service all year were the defensive pair of Mike Bertrand and Eric Schwitzer, while Ian and George Bell, Jim Gill, and Andy Patterson provided the scoring punch. Note to Theodore Granofsky:

Look, Big Brother is developing ulcers because he overheard you threatening to kill him for one little mistake in the scoring summary of the first play-off game against the Engineers. The Guy is crying all the time and has become a whimpering, sniffling idiot, so here's the correction if you promise not to pound him. TED GRANOFKY scored the second goal for Science in the 3-2 loss, but Ted you did not score 17 goals in the regular schedule.

The Engineers led by the veteran Alan Cleven in goals, forwards Dane Baily and Gary Elgar, and defence-man Barry Einarson, had a strong team both offensively and defensively. In the final game, the Science team carried the play to the Engineers and only the goaltending of Cleven, who time and again came up with big saves, prevented Science from winning. Baily, who won the scoring championship with eight goals and eleven assists, and Elgar with seven play-off points did most of the scoring, while Einarson was a tower of strength on defense.

Floor hockey's regular season has finished leaving the defending champs Fish on top of Section I by virtue of a

(Continued on page 30)

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Individual interviews for summer employment will not be held this year. It is suggested that students complete Manpower Application Forms which can be obtained at:

The McGill Placement Service
3574 University Street.

The completed forms will be retained on file for use by Canada Manpower.

Students are invited to check the Placement Service notice boards regarding job opportunities. However, at the moment there are limited job openings posted.

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with
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Matthau
& Jack
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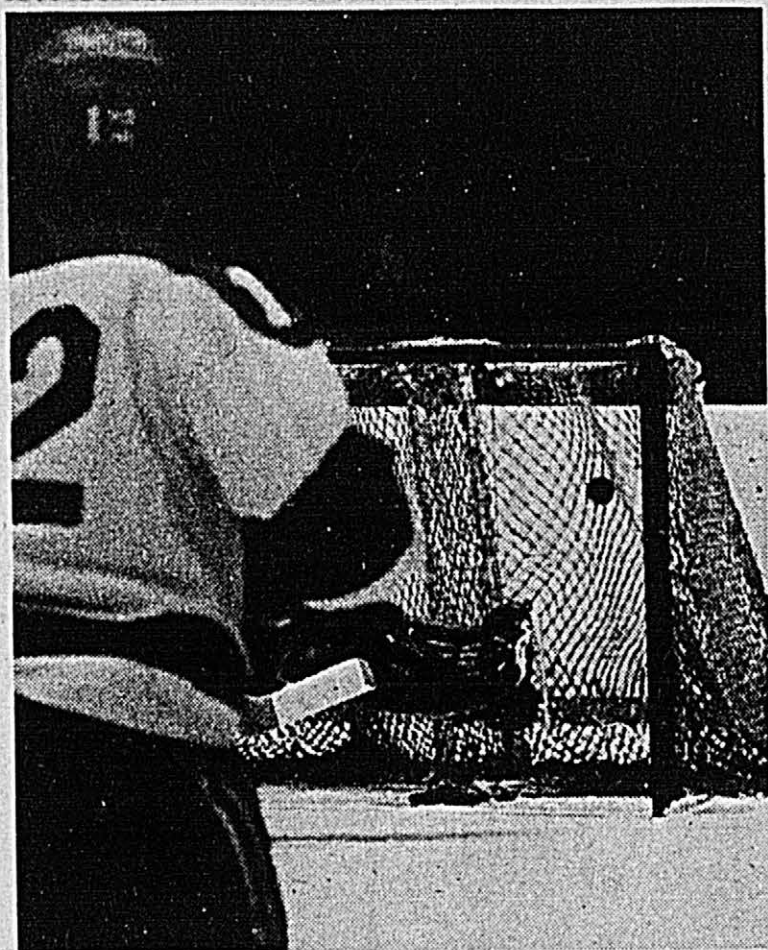
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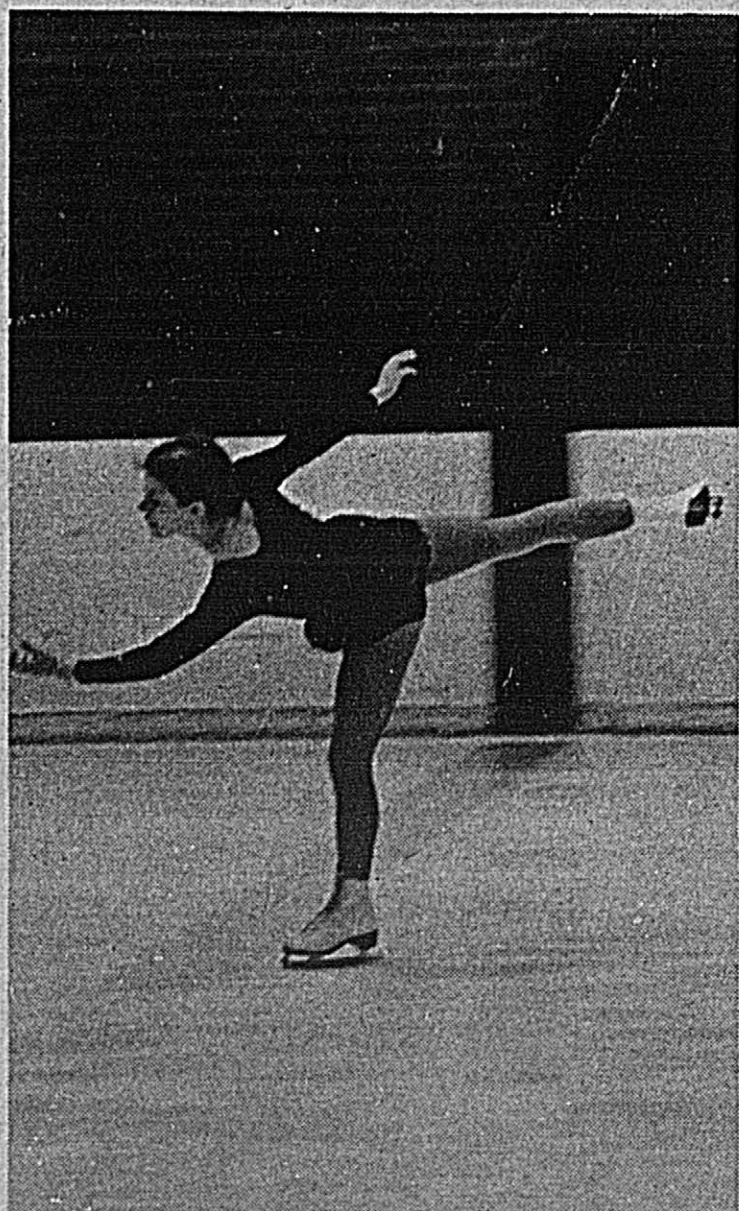
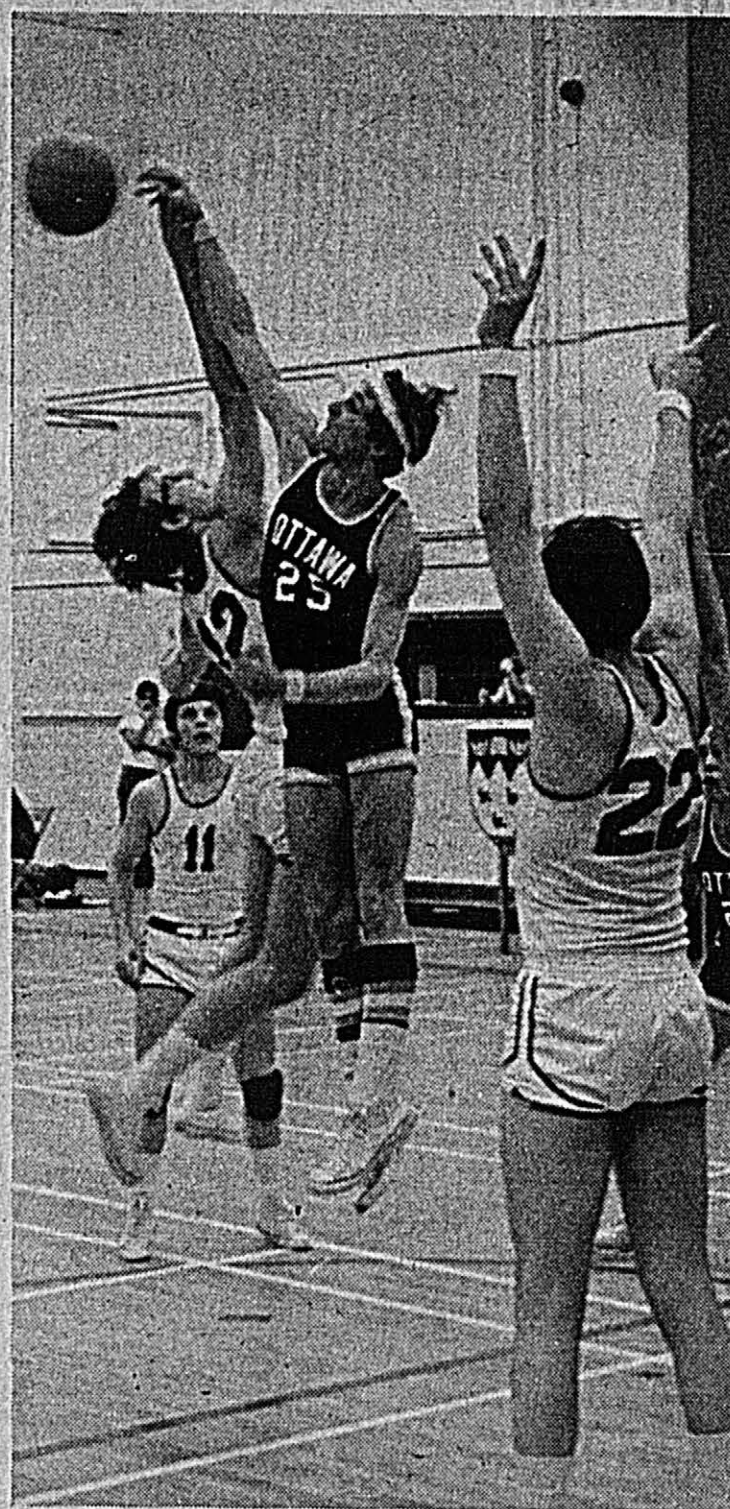
A Great movie not to be missed! "Nabil"

So that's it.
Till next fall...?





Photos by:
Alex Alpern
Bob Karam
Ric White



...until then
That's it, that's all...

Red hoopsters miss last chance...

Question: What's red and white, shines at times, but is now fading out? A Texaco star you say? No! The Phantom Runner's jockey shorts? Close.

Try the Redmen basketball team. That's the way it is right now as the McGill cagers who came through with some fine OQAA performances have nothing to do now but sit around and read this article. The OQAA is now a memory and basketball at McGill may become just that unless financial gratuities

by Hershey Katz

are donated to the Athletics department (or until they come up with some money).

To start with, the coach Tom Mooney, had only three veterans in the persons of Bill Holt, Mike Reid and Steve Fraid returning to his lineup. The rest were either last year's rookies or a new crop of faces. It appeared that the plan called for was a remodelling job with a long term programme, except that the long term programme had to be crammed into one year.

The first big test of the season was against Queen's, last year's OQAA eastern division leaders. Led by their powerful big three of Wright, MacKenzie, and Walsh, the Golden Gaels outscored our noble heroes 95-86. Later on in the season the Red and White were beaten again by the Gaels 102-75. Once more it was their big three that led the way.

After mopping up the floor with SGWU, the Redmen prepared for the Carleton Ravens. Before a packed house of exactly 1539 people (according to an agent of Mr. Harry Griffiths) the Redmen pulled off some heroics as they came back from a 7 point deficit to squeeze out an 88-85 win. Steve Fraid, who eventually parted company with the team in January, was the star of the game as he potted the winning free throw with just nine seconds remaining.

The long Christmas layoff appeared to bog down the Redmen attack as they took it on the chin twice; first to Queen's and next to Loyola 111-76.

Against the MacDonald Clansmen, the Redmen decided not to show up to the game for the first half. The result was a 21 point Mac bulge. But the undaunted Redmen came through to win 98-95.

In Ottawa, they weren't as dramatic although the official had to be bribed for the Redmen to come away with a 90-89 toss up. Here 6'10" Kit Kennard had his best game of the season as he blocked several shots and scored 12 points.

After another big win over SGWU the Redmen split a pair of OQAA games beating U of Ottawa 68-51, while dropping a 95-71 decision to Carleton. A couple more wins and another loss to Loyola rounded out the season for the Redmen. The final standings saw the McGill cagers end up second in Coupe De Quebec play and tied for second in the OQAA. A playoff would have to decide second place.

Just as the season was drawing to a close the Redmen began hitting top form. After searching all season, rookie guard Jerry St. Pierre finally found himself on the playing floor.

Although Mike Reid had trouble scoring in the latter part of the season, he was still an asset in keeping the Redmen's fast break going.

Bill Swinden emerged as the best percentage shooter from the floor. Toward the end of the season he began taking more shots, and scoring more. Chad Gaffield appeared to be in a slump at the end of the schedule; however, it was he and Holt who kept the team moving at the beginning of the season.

Art Sandman emerged as a team leader toward the end of the season and began handling the ball with more confidence and picking up his share of points. Henri Janssen was another improved ball player as his scoring average in OQAA was around 13 points per game. Howie Roseman, the team's overall leading scorer was a much improved player as he began

realizing that there were four other players out there with him on the floor.

Bill Holt, who at times carried the team on his back, was the principle reason for the Redmen ending up second in the OQAA. His constant rebounding and scoring won the admiration of most of the players in the league. His coming second in the OQAA eastern division ballot of coaches and players was true justice for his efforts.

The post-season play is recent history. The Redmen who ended up in a tie for second place in the OQAA with the Ravens, stomped all over them at Carleton 92-81. At the OQAA finals in Windsor, the McGill team put up a stubborn fight before being overcome by the more experienced Lancers 87-74.

For coach Tom Mooney, the season was, to a greater extent, a pleasant one. His one shot stab at the OQAA title fell just short. But then again with five rookies, four sophomores, and only two veterans, he wasn't really expected to have much of a chance in the first place.



photo by Alex Alpern

HOWIE ROSEMAN (left) takes one last, long, lingering look at Redmen basketball. May it rest in peace.

...But baby ballers grab it all

by Laurie Breger

It was a hopeless mission from the start.

Regardless of the route, the fate of the voyage was unchangeable. Only its destiny was at stake, but who believes in destiny, anyways?

It had been an ancient tradition, dating far beyond the scope of human memory. Ships set sail seasonally from different ports in the kingdom, with one goal in mind: To brave the turbulent waters and irritable winds in the hope of capturing sole control of the sea.

This was no small order, for many ships set out seeking the same prize. And to be heralded the best in the land was indeed an honour. What satisfaction to be acknowledged by prince and pauper alike!

Who would survive depended upon the strength of the ship and the skill of the crew that manned her. As a result, the passing of the years yielded bigger and sturdier vessels with fitter and craftier crews.

Hounded incessantly by the spectre of utter futility, the JV basketball team embarked this year on a voyage of no return. It was as if with every faltering step, the ground behind would tremble with uncertainty, then implode. Failure to keep one step ahead of the tide of doom meant condemnation to oblivion.

It was by no means a superlative team that was cast by the gentle yet stern hands of Coach Sam Wimsner: just a little-better-than-average affair that could have stood a little more talent and a lot more polish. It appeared at the onset of the season that someone was in for a rude awakening — either the JV basketball team in particular or the sport of basketball as a whole.

Well, they did win, and in impressive fashion, also. Despite their apparent shortcomings, they were unrivalled by any other team in the league, other than the contingent from the Université de Québec.

McGill suffered setbacks in both encounters with their French counterparts during regular season play. During the playoffs, however, the locals finally numbed their nemesis, edging them

by 5 points to win the championship.

The vital role of team leader was always filled, only the actors changed. First, it was Abe Benaroya, who quarterbacked the squad through the first 3 victories. There was more to Abe than just a docile disposition and a funny hat.

Then came Derby, John to his friends and death to his enemies. The entertainment aspect of his

antics was superseded only by their value to the team.

Then we come to the body of the team, the dependables, namely Kevin Walsh, Glen Marshall, Cliff Bochner and Saul Markman. And finally the reserves led by Ted Laan, Pete and John Landouskis, and Joel Weinstein.

In closing, instead of saying something sucky, I've opted for saying nothing at all. I hate being predictable.



A REUNION OF MOTLEY DEGENERATES AND DELINQUENT PERVERTS? No, it's just the JV basketball team beaming after their recent championship. Note Banzai Benaroya travelling incognito in the bottom left hand corner. Incidentally, the two faggots in the top right corner are Laurie and Issie while the she-beast in front of them is Wonder-Boy Fainer, the drag queen of JV hockey.

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Swimmers drop from OQAA

by Tony Ziolkowski

The end of an era is upon us. McGill University swimming and water polo teams, the first Canadian collegiate teams in those sports, will no longer compete in the OQAA.

The two squads went out with a bang, however. The swimmers set a Canadian record in the 400 free style relay and beat Toronto in a dual meet for the first time in eleven years.

The poloists were the only McGill team this year to win an OQAA championship.

It was at the CIAU meet held at Waterloo when the Redman foursome of Ron Nesbitt, Bill Coke, John Hawes, and Richard Zajchowski set a new record in the 400 free relay in a time of 3:15.5.

This victory and Dave Johnson's win in the 500 free were the only causes for happiness in the meet. Jim Frost was disqualified after winning the 200 yard breaststroke.

John Hawes was sick and had to play bridesmaid to Toronto's Jim Shaw as the latter set a Canadian record in the 200 backstroke; and the team came third over-all.

As a team the highlight of the season was the victory over Toronto by a 66-47 in the dual meet. This marked the first time in eleven years that a Redmen squad has beaten a team from the Queen City in a swim meet.

The team will remain virtually intact next year with only Hugh Mitchell, Jim Rennie, and Rainer McGuire graduating. However, with the wide-spread publicity given to the suspension of the major sports at McGill Coach Fouad Kamal may find recruiting a little difficult.

The formation of the QUAA (Quebec University Athletics Association) may prove to be a blessing in disguise for the swimmers. Although the league has not been finally established, there is little doubt that the Redmen will encounter any competition. This should enable the squad to quality just about all the swimmers for the CIAU championships.

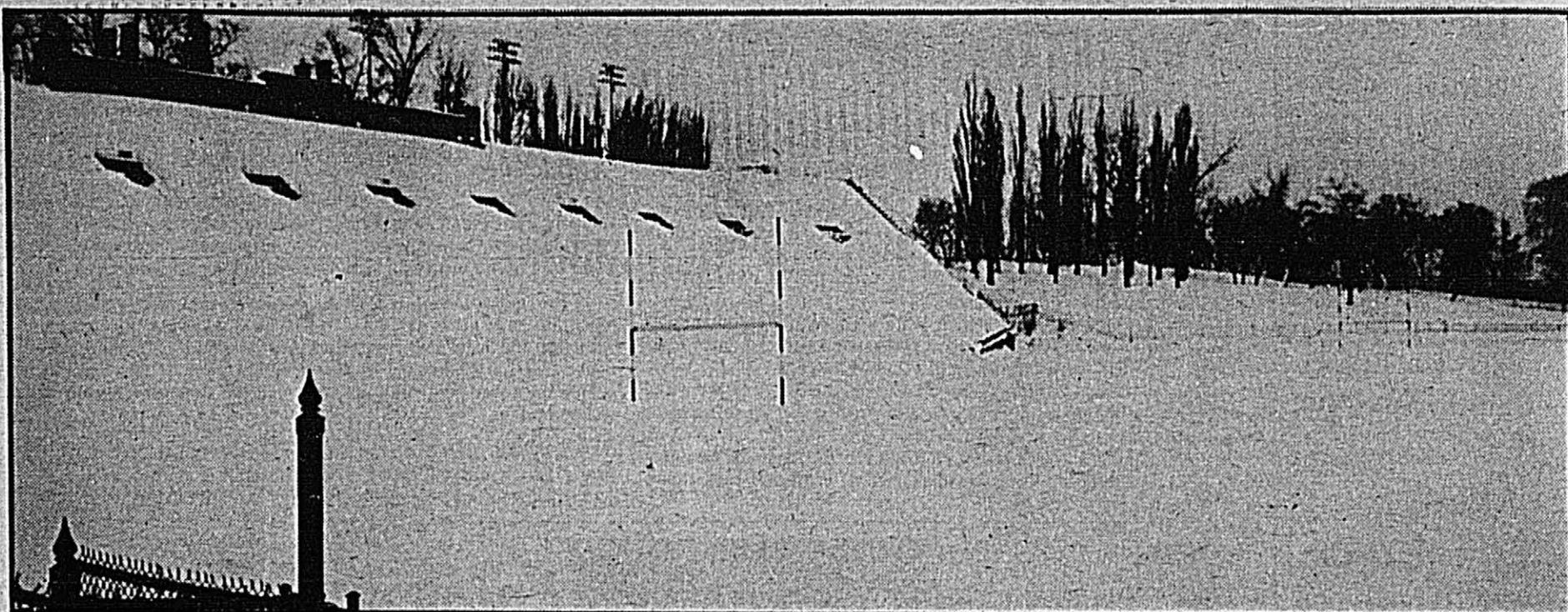
They did so by virtue of going undefeated in their Eastern Division play-offs against Queen's and Toronto; and then in the finals coming back from a 3-0 deficit to beat McMaster 7-4 in the finals.



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Daily photo by Ric White

Intercollegiate Sports out in cold...

The exact reasons which precipitated the discontinuance of the McGill Intercollegiate Athletic program are still unknown to many. Several days ago, Athletic Information Director Tom Thompson made an effort to clear up the financial mist which clouded the decision.

Thompson stated that the total expenditures by the Athletic department add up to somewhere in the neighbourhood of 700,000 dollars. Of this, approximately 462,000 dollars is covered by revenue brought in by the department thru students athletic fees, admission charges, and other sources. This apparently left a deficit of 220,000 dollars which had to be picked up by the University, who would pay for it out of their operating costs.

However McGill's financial crisis made it impossible for them to continue to supplement the Athletic program, so the decision was made to save the \$220,000 by cutting the Intercollegiate Athletic program — which ate up very close to the total deficit. At the same time, Intramural Athletics, general recreation, sports clubs and instructional Athletics would continue. The Administration felt, said Thompson, that these activities benefited more students than did the Intercollegiate program.

Responds to charges

In response to charges that the Intercollegiate program squandered money needlessly, Thompson suggested that it was not a case of squandering but rather of trying to provide a top-notch Intercollegiate program. He said he felt that the football and hockey services offered at McGill were as good and maybe better than those of any professional team.

He pointed out that McGill is the only school in Canada that feeds all of its athletic teams and that the cost incurred by this alone is quite sizeable. As well McGill has always employed a large number of qualified assistant coaches to insure proper training. An indicator of just how well McGill's teams are provided for might be the fact that while Bishops and SGWC spent \$6,000 and \$14,000 respectively

on their football teams, McGill laid out a cool \$67,000.

Thompson had much praise for coaches Brian Gilmour and Tom Mooney for developing first class programs in Hockey and Football.

Soon after the announcement to discontinue Athletics was made a group of McGill graduates set to work, under the auspices of the Martlet foundation, to see if they could save some part of the Intercollegiate scene.

Thompson said that those involved felt that if some semblance of the program could be maintained then it would be far easier to re-instate the entire program if McGill's financial

situation were to clear up in the future.

Within a few months the Martlets, under the direction of Roy Heenan, had secured cash and pledges totalling \$20,000. In early February they called a meeting and announced the results. Along with the Students Athletic Council the Martlets had determined a new approach to McGill Athletics: "it would steer away from the ostentatious and toward the austere." Intercollegiate Hockey would be preserved as would Rugby, Swimming, Soccer and several other small sports. All would compete in local leagues, (aside from hockey which competes provincially) and

thus save the large amount of money that would otherwise be required for traveling expenses.

Only two sports cut

The only two sports that would be cut entirely, for the time being, were Football and Basketball. However Thompson was optimistic that Basketball could soon be saved as well if it were to compete locally in the QCAA. That would apparently cut \$3,500 off its costs and leave its total expenses at only \$4,000.

10,000 letters were recently sent out to graduates in hope of raising this much needed money.

Finally Thompson said that Peter Oliver, chairman of the SAC, had announced that Athletics Award night had been cancelled for this year. Instead a reception will be held and funds collected will go into a contingency fund for Intercollegiate Athletics. At this reception the proceeds of the Birks Trophy game will also be handed over to the fund. 350 people eventually turned up at that game and the total profits after expenses were \$300.

The reception itself will be held April 8 at Redpath Hall. The affair begins at 6 pm. and all are invited to attend.

...But Mooney nice and warm

by Ira Turetsky

With the passing of intercollegiate sports at McGill, the university sporting world is losing one of its most colorful and controversial figures. Redmen basketball and football coach, Tom Mooney. As a result of this university's financial plight, Mooney is leaving Montreal to take an assistant coaching position with the Hamilton Tiger Cats of the CFL.

In his six year stint at McGill, Mooney suffered many setbacks and frustrations, but he did score several significant victories. The most notable of these were his OQAA championship football team last year, and his 23-5 basketball Redmen of 1968-69.

In his tenure as coach, Mooney brought an element of enthusiasm and determination to his every endeavour. At the outset, his business-like, demanding nature alienated certain players. However, the vast majority of his players express tremendous respect and admiration for their coach.

Mooney's volatile nature, and his straightforward honesty are two of his more obvious characteristics. The former has long fascinated the fans who observed his courtside manner, and the latter has occasionally caused certain people to be offended. As Mooney himself has said, "I don't believe in wasting time beating my gums. If there's something to be said, by God, say it."

This year was certainly the most trying for Mooney. From the outset, both he and his players were laboring under the handicap that the people upstairs didn't care about them. Yet, Mooney says that this year's football team worked harder than any before it, and he said that the basketball Redmen gave him his greatest satisfaction.

Mooney's greatest regrets, regarding the situation that ended his stay at McGill, center about the fate of the athletes in particular, and sports in general. Besides feeling that mismanagement is basically to blame, Mooney feels that many athletes will have to alter either their athletic or academic plans, in order to adjust to the situation. Furthermore, he feels that if the program is eventually reinstated, it will be damaged to the point of taking years to rebuild.

Assessing Mooney's success as a coach is not an easy task. However, in the last three years, his teams were consistently strong, both in basketball and in football, and he lifted sports, particularly basketball, from the doldrums of near incompetence that existed before.

Perhaps the most revealing insight into Mooney's personality, both as a coach and as a man, came from a conversation I had with him a few months ago. He said, "When I came here, they told me that win-

ning wasn't the main thing. They said the main thing was to get a program going, and to build a winning spirit. That's what I tried to do, but when they sent me a letter telling me that I wouldn't be back next year. There wasn't one word about any of the wonderful kids that I had the opportunity to coach, not one word about any of the things that make coaching worthwhile. And they have the nerve to call themselves an Athletics Department. They didn't care about the kids at all."

During his tenure at McGill, Tom Mooney was the subject of much criticism. Some of it was merited, and some of it was unfair. However, those who knew him and played for him have always had great respect for him. At this point, I would like to extend to him my best wishes for his every success in his new job in Hamilton.



THOSE WERE THE DAYS: Mooney at apex of his McGill career.